Middlebury
The Campus

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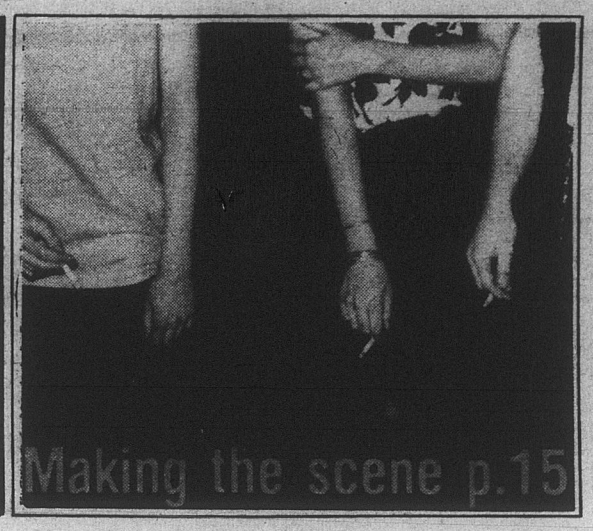
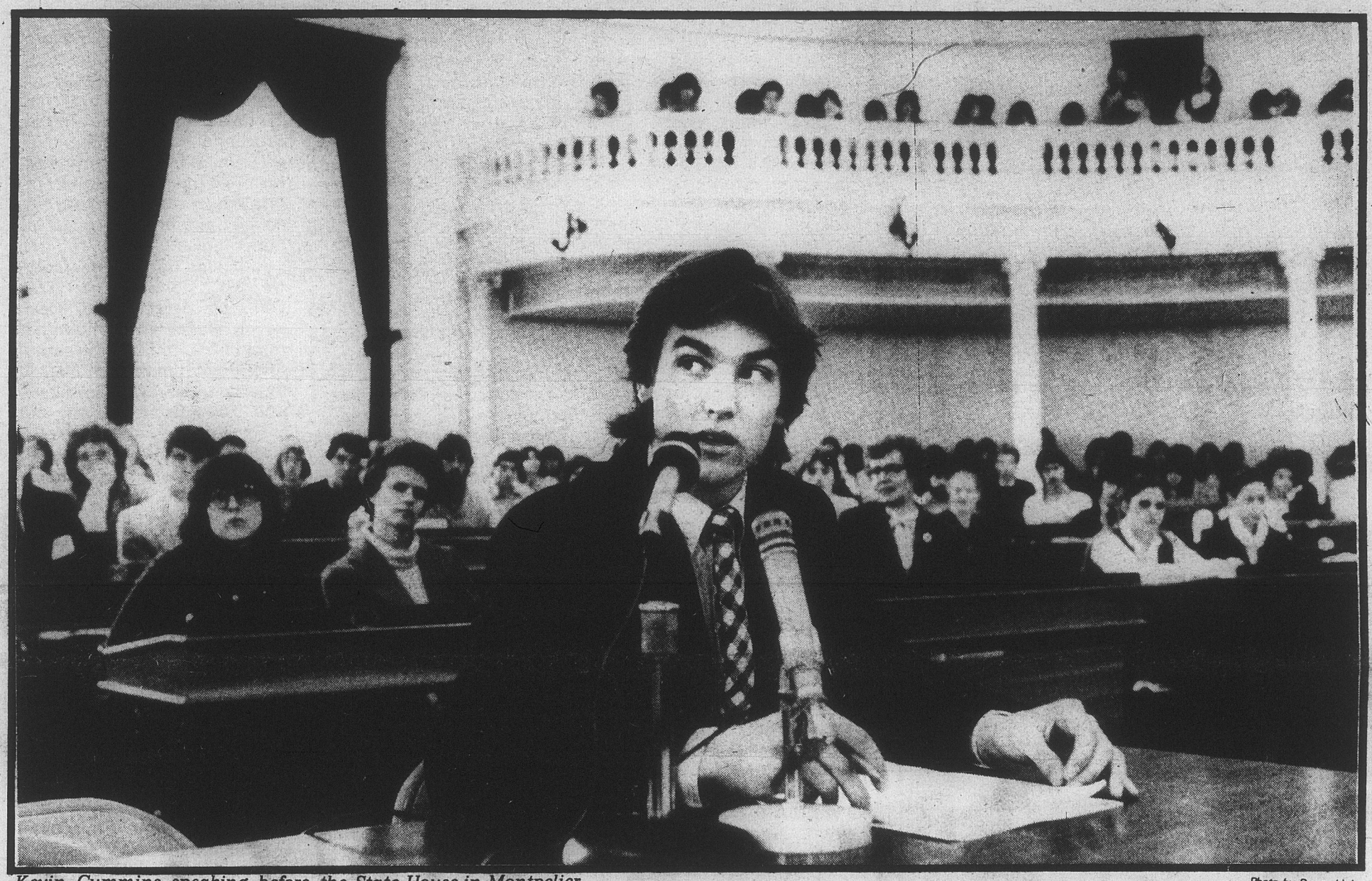




Kevin Cummins speaking before the State House in Montpelier. Photo by Donna Light

Keeping an eye on student aid cuts

By Martha Turnbull

Junior Kevin Cummins and freshman John Cahill represented Middlebury College before the Vermont Senate and House Committees on Education, speaking out against the Reagan Administration's proposed budget cuts for Federal aid to higher education. Three hundred students from various Vermont State and private institutions attended Vermont Higher Education Day at the State House in Montpelier, on March 26.

According to Cahill, "It was a really good turn out," and committees were very responsive to what students had to say. Both Cahill and Cummins delivered speeches before a joint session of the House and Senate Committees on Education, expressing not only how the proposed Reagan Budget cuts will affect students at State and private institutions, but also how these proposals will affect and endanger the future of the United States and its democratic principles.

President Reagan's proposed budget for fiscal year 1983 calls for the elimination of Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), the Federal grant program for graduate students; a 28 percent reduction in funds for the Work/Study Program; the elimination of direct capital grants to students, and a $1 billion cut in funds for Pell Grants, which were formerly called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) and which form the basic grant program available to undergraduate students. The proposed cuts would affect about 2.4 million students.

Vermont Higher Education Day was a part of the State House and Senate debates on cuts to Federal aid for higher education. Out of these debates came Joint Resolution 53, which urges the Vermont delegation to Washington—Senators Patrick Leahy and Robert Stafford, and Representative Jim Jeffords—to vote against any further cuts in Federal aid to higher education.

Vermont Governor Richard Snelling met with some of the students who attended Vermont Higher Education Day, including Cahill and Cummins, and he subsequently endorsed the resolution.

Cahill and Cummins represent a large number of individuals who may be denied the opportunity to attend Middlebury College next year because of the combined effects of a $1,500 increase in the comprehensive fee and possible cuts in Federal aid to higher education.

In his speech before the legislature, Cahill stated, "A vote in favor of President Reagan's cuts in Federal aid to higher education will in effect be the same as saying, 'Yes, I am in favor of discrimination on the basis of economic status.' " He continued, "These proposals are contrary to the basic belief in equal opportunity for all regardless of race, color, religion, ethnic background, age, sex, or economic status."

In Cummins' eyes, "Achievement is the basis on which our democracy recognizes merit. Race, color, creed, wealth, or sex should not affect one's opportunity to advance. If the new educational aid cuts become effective, our society will regress to a point where such factors are significant."

Cummins added, "The future of the United States depends on sound leadership by well educated individuals. It is in the best interest of our society to help the less financially able to acquire the tools with which the nation can be led." Cummins said Reagan's cuts in Federal aid to higher education will enable only the financially secure to further their education, thus discriminating against those of a lower economic status.

Cummins ended, "When you consider Joint Resolution 53 today, I ask that you think more than of the balancing of a budget. Keep in mind the future of our country. Most politicians have had this foresight during the last few decades. Please do not let their efforts be washed away in the hastened action of one Administration."

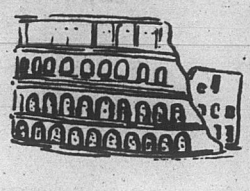
The U.S. Congeressmen from Vermont to whom Joint Resolution 53 is addressed are all opposed to further cuts in Federal aid to higher education. Senator Leahy, in a recent speech at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., sarcastically commented, "The President's budget proposal for higher education makes a false distinction between the very poor, who should continue to receive assistance, and the poor, who should not. It limits the ability of moderate income families to qualify for student aid."

Representative Jeffords also opposes any further cuts in aid to higher eductionan. Steve Carlton, an aide to Jeffords, reports, "He has consistently this year taken a position that all higher education should be funded at the same level, taking inflation into account, as last year."

Carlton explained that Jeffords wants to see the budget for aid to higher education increased with inflation, but he would accept a budget without this cost-of-living increase if it was in conjunction with negotiations on other areas of the Federal budget.

Cahill noted that Senator Stafford is the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, and he said that that connection may be Vermont's best hope for saving the Federal aid to higher education programs from Reagan's axe.

The BIG ONE



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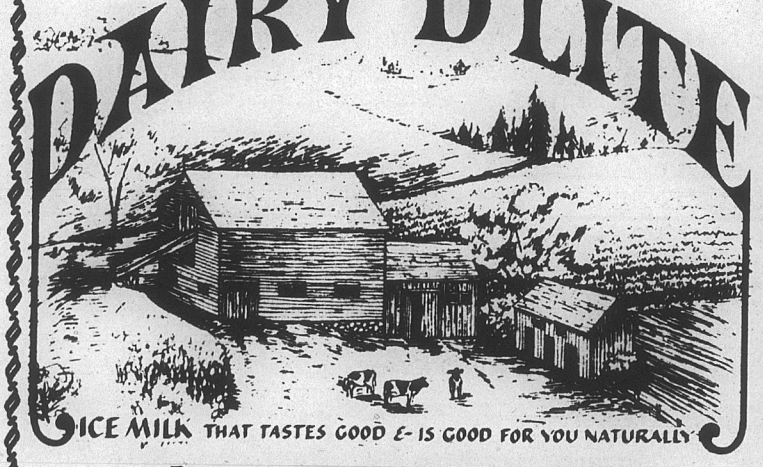

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news briefs

The money-go-round

Peter B. Elwell '84 is Middlebury's first Harry S. Truman Scholar. The $20,000 national scholarship is awarded annually to only one student from each state and a number of students at large. "It's a very great honor," said Paul Nelson, Professor of Political Science and a member of the New England selection panel.

The award is given to students who have expressed a strong commitment to a career in public service.

Said Nelson, "Peter has pretty clearly felt and expressed a commitment to go into public service ... he is almost unusually sure that he is going to enter (that field)." Elwell is planning a career as either a town manager or town planner.

Nelson explained that because the Truman committee is "interested in kids who have a very great interest in practical public service," that sometimes works against Middlebury nominees because the Political Science department's introductory courses concentrate on theory.

"This really means a lot to me for more than just the financial reasons," Elwell said. "My grandfather was very politically active and he and both my parents always have admired and respected Truman greatly."

A Middlebury College senior science major, who plans to conduct an independent study of dolphins in waters off Norway, Iceland and Labrador next year, has won a $10,000 Watson Fellowship grant in support of her project.

Gay K. Alling, of New York City joins outstanding seniors from 50 quality, private colleges and universities throughout the country who were named Watson Fellows. The grants from the Thomas J. Watson Foundation provide recipients with a year of independent post graduate study and travel abroad.

A Biology major at Middlebury, Alling will use her grant to study the exploitation, behavior and ecology of white-beaked dolphins in North Atlantic waters. She plans to go on for graduate work in marine biology following her year abroad.

From the dean of students

Registration for Fall term courses will be held on Saturday, May 1, 1982 in McCullough Gym between the hours of 8 P.M. and noon. Registration cards will be in student mail boxes on April 26.

All students in the Class of '85 who entered in September must declare a major and choose an adviser in the major department before registration.

Copies of the Course Registration Summary, Course Schedule and Registration Information, including the hours designated for each class to register, will be available at Proctor Information Desk. Students in the classes of '84 and '85 will register by random numbers which will be posted in Proctor on Thursday, April 29.

Students may register for no more than 4 course at registration. Those wishing to take 5 courses may not register for a fifth course until the fall drop-add period, after the freshmen have registered.

There will be a $25.00 fine for failing to register on May 1, unless excused by a Dean. If you cannot come to registration because of illness or other legitimate reason you may have a friend in the same class register for you.

Freshmen must declare a major before registration. Please see the chairman of your chosen department and ask that an adviser be assigned; you may request a particular professor. You will declare your major on your registration card. Members of the Class of '84 who have not already done so, must declare a major and choose an adviser now. Forms are available in the Dean of Student's office.

Sophomores: foundations courses must be completed by the end of this year. Concentrations must be approved by end of this year, too. If you have questions about concentrations, please see Lorraine Fleck, 1st floor, Old Chapel.

If you are interested in membership on the Judicial Council (see p. 59 in the "Handbook") submit your name, relevant experience and a short statement to the Dean of Student's office by today. Those interested will be notified about scheduling interviews.

Students who need to request a final exam change for any reason (including two exams at the same time) should do so promptly. Forms are available in the Dean of Student's office. No requests will be considered after the last day of classes.

The $200 reenrollment fee must be paid by April 15 if you are planning to be enrolled Fall term 1982. If payment by that date is not possible but you are planning to be here in September please see one of the Deans of Students.

Students planning to go to summer school and transfer the credits toward their Middlebury degree must have prior approval from the chairman of the appropriate Middlebury department. Forms may be obtained in the Dean of Student's office. A student may normally receive transfer credit for no more than four courses taken during a single summer, a maximum of two courses during a session of six weeks or less. Summer courses must meet for approximately the same number of contact hours (36 hours per course) as do regular semester courses at Middlebury College.

Foundations reviewed

By John Cahill

At the Student Forum meeting last Sunday, April 11, David Sobol '84 of the Curriculum Committee reported that his committee was in the process of reviewing the idea of foundations courses, and introducing the option of changing the major-concentration system to a major-minor system.

Although Sobol repeatedly warned "nothing's definite yet," he described a plan which would allow students to pursue a minor in the same division (Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Foreign Languages) as their major.

The plan would also require students to take two courses in each of the four divisions within four years. Some students argued that this would be even more restrictive than the existing Foundations requirements. Others countered that, since any course in the division would fulfill the requirement, this would be less restrictive because students would have a larger number of courses from which to choose than the existing foundations course listing.

"We really do have a bad perception problem on campus," Fleischer said, explaining that many students view the organization as powerless and ineffective. Fleischer raised the possibility of a restructuring of Student Forum next year, in an attempt to solve the attendance problem.

Zoo use examined

Jackie Flickinger, Director of Student Activities, appeared at Community Council April 13 to inform the Council of a potential problem with the use of Hepburn Zoo for theater department and other productions.

Due to an increased number of productions, a scheduling problem could develop among theatre majors needing to complete junior and senior work, and private groups such as the Zoo Crew or Spanish Department.The Council considered using other areas for rehearsals or for actual performances, and will continue discussion of the subject next week.

Flickinger then noted that this year's spring weekend will be "a more modest weekend than we've had in the past," because the Field House is unavailable.

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Here's the story....

It may already be too late for this article to make a difference. We have been plagued with an epidemic of such massive proportions that any attempt to fight back might just be in vain.

The disease to which I am referring is, of course, the sweeping video invasion of America.

Over the past few years I've noticed an occasional precursor of the video invasion—a Sony Betamax machine here, an RCA Laserdisc there—but nothing really substantial enough to cause much alarm. The rise of the Pac-man cult did strike me as something unusual; to think that an entire nation could spend a billion dollars in quarters to manipulate little masticating cheese balls through electronic rat mazes, well, the thought is a little unnerving. But the full impact of the video revolution didn't really hit me until I visited with my next-door neighbors, the Brady's, during spring vacation.

I had gotten bored with watching the tube (these days they call it "free TV"), and the most interesting item in the refrigerator was leftover avacado casserole, so I decided to hop the white picket fence and see what the neighbors were up to. The Bradys have six kids, so I was sure to find something interesting going on there.

I rang the bell several times, and finally, on the fifth ring, Greg answered the door. Greg Brady is the same age as I am, and he just happened to be home on vacation also. "Hi Rob, come on in!" he exclaimed while shaking my hand. "Sorry I took so long to answer the door, but Peter and I are watching this great movie on Home Box Office." He led me into the den, where I was amazed to see "Deep Throat" playing on a gigantic 120 inch screen. Peter was seated on the couch, wearing a pair of 3-D viewing glasses. "Isn't she a beaut!" said Greg proudly. "It's Sylvania's top-of-the-line model. Shows everything in 3-D and sensurround."

I stared at Peter, who was working himself into an erotic frenzy. "Are the girls around?" I talked loudly, so that he would hear me over his own heavy breathing.

"Yeah, they're up in Marsha's room playing Atari," he answered between breaths.

I climbed the stairs to Marsh's room, and let myself in without knocking. Marsha and Cindy were on the floor in front of a medium sized television console, playing an odd-looking video game. "What in the world is that?" I wondered out loud.

"It's called Vac-man," answered Cindy. The object, I was told, is to keep the armies of vacuum cleaner salesmen out of your house by killing them with the Doberman Pinscher that you control. You get three Dobermans per game. My record is 804 dead vacuum cleaner salesmen in one game," she beamed.

"Terrific," I said despondently. "Where's Jan?"

"Oh, she's in the hospital for a cornea transplant," Marsha answered. "Her original ones burnt out while she was watching GHN."

"GHN" I queried. "What does that stand for?"

"It stands for General Hospital Network," replied

continued on page 24

Quotable

I want to be Jackie Onassis
I want to wear dark sunglasses
—Human Sexual Response

Robison Rejects Pub Proposal

Last fall's Alcohol Committee report made a number of suggestions on how the College community can deal with the problem of excess drinking. In a recently released statement, College President Olin Robison accepts most of the committee's recommendations, but turns down what many students had hoped for: an on-campus pub. **Page 5**

The Best and the Brightest

The battle among private colleges for the nation's top high school seniors grows more intense as time goes on. For the second straight year, Middlebury will try to improve its chances by arranging for department chairmen to call up these "superstars" and try to convince them to spend their next four years (not to mention over $40,000) at a liberal arts institution in a sleepy Vermont town **Page 5**

Outlook

This week we focus on the embattled Voting Rights Act. This much-needed reform of the 1960's is under attack from conservatives who want to weaken its enforcement powers, claiming it allows the Justice Department and the Federal courts too much influence in local politics. However, civil rights groups claim proposed changes will destroy the effectiveness of the Act, and bring the country right back to the days of "Jim Crow." **Page 7**

Teaching and Learning

Sitting in a desk is not the only position in which students can experience the classroom. The College offers opportunities for one to learn from another point of view—the teacher's. **Pages 12 and 13**

On a Mission of Sexual Response

Two popular New Wave bands performed at a dance/concert last week to a very eager audience. **Page 15**

On the Road Again

The Panther laxman went a-visiting during Spring Break, strutting their stuff against some tough opponents. **Page 21**

NEXT WEEK IN OUTLOOK

The first in a two-part series examining the effects of Reagan's proposed cuts to financial aid for higher eduction.

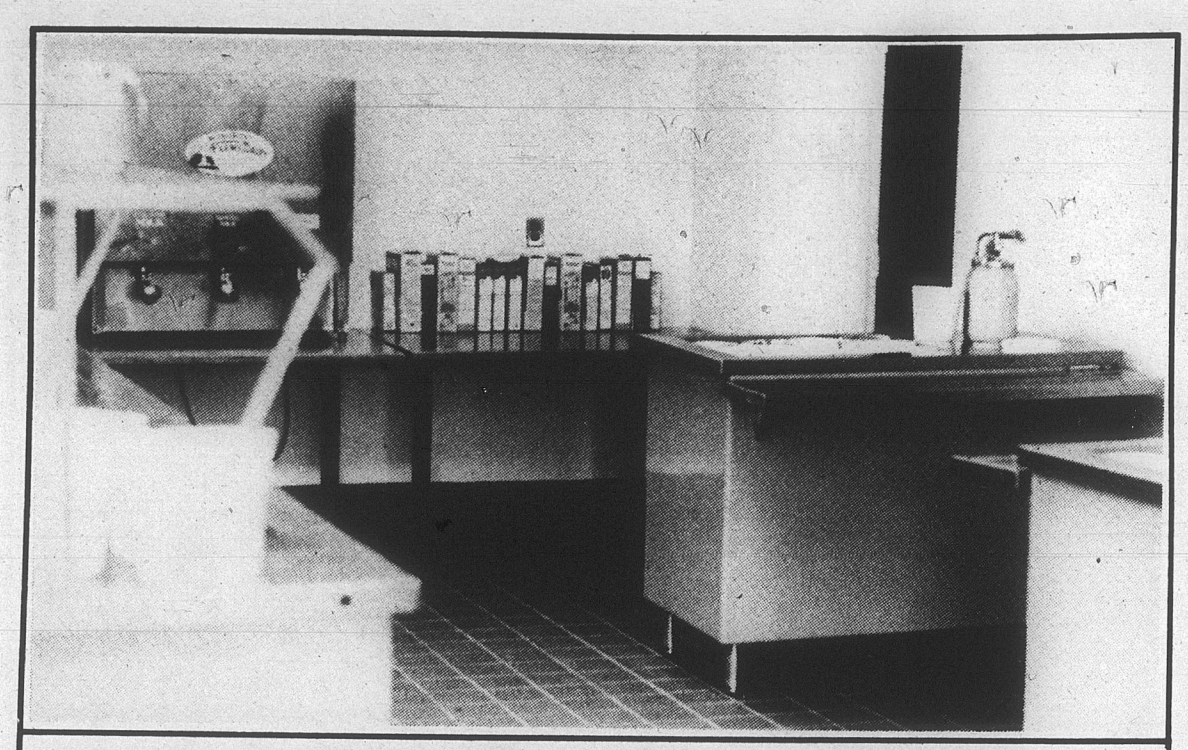

Photo by Wistar Morris

An end to Proctor chaos

By Ethan Bloomberg

With only a few improvements remaining to be made, the newly-designed serving area in the Upper Proctor dining hall appears to have alleviated much of the mealtime chaos. Lines are still long at the busiest periods, but as Gary Starr, Director of Food Services, stated, "Once students leave the main line they don't get the backups in the beverage and salad area like the used

Contractors Wright and Morrissey, Inc. of Burlington did the remodeling during spring vacation. The south wall of the serving area was moved back eight feet into the dining room to creat additional space for students to move between the salad bar, beverage counter and condiment tables.

According to David Ginevan, Middlebury's Associate Treasurer, the remodeling cost approximately $13,000. In addition to remaining trimwork, molding and painting, cabinets and toasters will be added on the east wall, where the cereals are presently located.

Student reaction to the new arrangements seems favorable. Starr reported that "one of my headwaiters told me people seem more cordial up there." Kate Champion '85 said, "It seems like it will be a more efficient system, though I'm not yet accustomed to it." Says Andrew Gluck '85,"It's 100% better. I haven't bumped into anyone yet."

Richard Colman, 67

A memorial service for Richard W. Colman, Jr., 67, of 13 South Street., emeritus Director of Athletics at Middlebury College and former Princeton University football coach who died here April 5 was held at 11 A.M. Saturday, April 10 in Mead Chapel.

He was born November 11, 1914, in New York City, the son of William W. and Zillah (Ellinger) Colman.

Colman grew up in Caldwell, New Jersey, and attended secondary schools in nearby Montclair before entering Williams College in 1933. During an outstanding athletic career at Williams, he won letters in six different sports. In football, as a fullback and later, guard, his abilites were recognized in 1936 by coaches and sportswriters who drew up the "Real All-Americans." He served as president of his class throughout college and was a member of the senior honorary society.

Following his graduation in 1937, he accepted appointment as a physical education instructor and asistant football coach under the late Charles W. Caldwell, Jr. at Williams while continuing his studies at New York Univeristy where he received an M.A. in 1945.

Upon Caldwell's appointment as head football coach at Princeton uiversity in 1945, Colman was invited to accompany him to assist in football and to coach lacrosse. Colman's lacrosse teams won 30 of 45 games between 1946 and 1949. In 1948 his colleagues honored him by inviting him to coach the North team in the tradiitonal North-South all-star game.

Following Caldwell's death in 1957, Colman was appointed head coach of Princeton football. He led Princeton teams to a 12-year record of 75-33-0, winning two Ivy League Championships and sharing two other titles. Known as the "single-wing scientist," he was nominated for Coach-of-the-Year honors in District II by the American Football Coaches Association in 1964, '65 and '66. He served two terms as Chairman of the Ethics committee of that organization.

In 1968, he and his wife, both members of the Religious Society of Friends, traveled to West Africa to work for the American Friends Service Committee.

In July, 1969, he left Princeton to become Director of Athletics and Professor of Physical Education at Middlebury College.

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MOM & DAD

Faculty postpones Winter Term decision

By Pat McCormick

The faculty decided at its meeting, April 5, to postpone voting on two Educational Council proposals until after discussion within the College's divisions. The proposals would change the grading of Winter Term courses to an A-F basis, and replace the present form of course registration with an auction system.

Additionally, Bruce Peterson, Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Educational Council, reported, "The Educational Council has recommended not to reinstate the foreign language requirement."

The faculty unanimously endorsed a proposal by John McWilliams, Professor of American Literature, to gradually increase the number of semester leaves granted to faculty members to 14.

President Olin Robison announced at the beginning of the meeting that the College has received "$3,367,000 in gifts for the current year."

A lengthy discussion ensued on several amendments to the College "Handbook" proposed by the Faculty Council. The amendments primarily concerned extending the vote at faculty meetings to part-time faculty members, clarifying regulations concerning faculty titles and the number of years a faculty member must serve before tenure review. No action was taken on these proposals because of time constriction after drawn-out debate.

Peterson spoke out in favor of the Council's proposal for A-F grading during Winter Term. "Some people love it (Winter Term), some people hate it. We hope we've picked a middle ground, adding a little more substance to what's going on now," he said.

After the proposal was discussed, the faculty took a straw vote on the issue and opted to send it to the College's divisions for further deliberation before a final decision is made at the next faculty meeting in early May.

Subsequently, the faculty unanimously passed McWilliam's proposal "to establish eight additional internally funded semester leaves, one each year for the next eight years."

This followed a discussion of the issue of increasing leaves, with several faculty members arguing for amendments to McWilliams' proposal. John Berninghausen, Associate Professor of Chinese, asked that two leaves be added a year for the next two years and one a year for the next four years.

Robison said, "I'm convinced that you can not flood the Board (of Trustees) with a great number of things, without watering some of them down. It's going to be tough to get money which is designated specifically for faculty leaves."

McWilliams said, in the report for his proposal,"The faculty at 12 of 14 institutions like Middlebury can expect a semester's leave at full pay, or a year's leave at half pay, every six or seven years." However, the report continued, "... a Middlebury faculty member can expect an internally funded semester's leave every 16-17 years."

Luring superstars

By Johanna Glover

Middlebury College's "Superstar Student" program will go into effect this month for the second year in a row. Designed to attract students with outstanding academic credentials and other non-academic talents to the College, the program enables the chairman of each academic department to call and write to these students.

"Despite the general belief that it is very difficult to get into a highly selective school like this, we are competing with other colleges of this sort for the very best students we can get our hands on," said Nicholas Clifford, Vice-President for Academic Affairs.

Fred Neuberger, Director of Admissions, explained, "In part (the program) seems to be a response to the growing number of kids who refuse to make a choice until they knew what their options are. A lot of them want to see where they get in." He continued to say that programs like this are a "growing phenomenon-many colleges are now willing to step in. There are a lot of kinds of talent, not only athletic talent can be recruited."

Neuberger explained how the system works: "We pick out about 100 of the students being admitted who have superior academic credentials and turn the faculty loose to communicate with them, if they wish....We send a list to Nick Clifford, broken down by intended majors." Clifford said, "The department chairmen (then) get in touch with these top candidates to suggest that Middlebury would be a nice place to come study rather than (another college.)"

The point of the program, says Clifford, is to get "people who have special things going for them-not just board scores (SAT's in the 700's) but someone who is an interesting person-who can act as intellectual leavening to the student body and to the institution as a whole...the point is to develop the lively mind." He feels very strongly that "the worth of an education depends largely on the quality of the student body...if you have dreary students, you might as well quit."

On April 19th there will be a phonathon in Old Chapel to provide professors with the chance to get in touch with these "superstars." The College, according to Neuberger, has bought the phones to use from April 12 to April 18 for fund-raising purposes. Since the College pays a flat fee for a certain time minimum, it "doesn't represent a tremendous financial investment."

Clifford says the program has had "reasonably good results." Last year, of the 73 students contacted, 16 students chose Middlebury. Said Clifford, "That's about 21 percent. That may not sound good, but these students were probably accepted at half a dozen other colleges and universities, like Harvard, Chicago, Stanford."

Concluded Neuberger, who does not care much for the term 'superstar student,' "It's just a convenient word. Whether they'll be superstars remains to be seen."

Robison nixes on-campus pub

By Samuel Dickey

Despite the Alcohol Committee's recommendation, College President Olin Robison disapproves of the committee's proposal for an on-campus pub. Robison's response came in a statement released by the President's office last week.

Last fall, the Committee concluded a year long study of alcohol use at the College, releasing a report recommending among other things the establishment of an on-campus pub. Robison approved of most of the other recommendations of the Alcohol Committee.

Robison claimed that "the community is divided over the proposal to construct a pub." He conceded that students generally favor building a facility to serve alcohol on-campus, but he noted that some administrators are opposed to the idea.

According to the report, Robison disapproves of a pub because there are other places where one can drink within walking distance of the campus. One argument the Alcohol Committee made in favor of a campus pub was that it would promote responsible alcohol consumption among students. But Robison said he was "not convinced that an on-campus pub would have an especially positive influence on student drinking habits."

Concerning another recommendation of the Alcohol Committee, Robison supported the proposal that drinking be prohibited in any classroom setting whether in a College building or elsewhere (for example, a professor's home).

Robison has asked Nicholas Clifford, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Steven Rockefeller, Dean of the College, to draft appropriate legislation for the College "Handbook" banning drinking in College classes.

This rule breaks a rather long tradition of some teachers, who offer alcohol to students in limited quantities in some classes, most notably senior seminars.

Robison noted that College employees are generally forbidden to drink alcohol while on the job. He also claimed that an instructor's permission to drink in class puts pressure on students who may not wish to drink. He also cited maintenance problems as a reason for his stance.

At least one of the Alcohol Committee's recommendations will become a reality this fall; the Counseling Service will hire a full-time employee skilled in understanding the role that alcohol plays in a college community.

According to Gary Margolis, Director of Counseling Services, the new counselor will develop ideas and programs appropriate for college students, working with junior counselors, dormitory residents, and individual students.

Margolis cited predictable and important developmental aspects of student life, such as difficulties associated with entering college, sophomore slump, and problems students have leaving college. He stated that the person the College hires will be able to understand and anticipate student needs.

The new employee would replace Kate Woods and Mary Brevda, part-time consultants from Addison County Counseling Service. Woods and Brevda currently work a total of twelve hours per week at the College. The new employee will work 40 hours per week.

One of the Counseling Service's requirements is that the new counselor be sensitive to women and women's issues, in order to complement Margolis' position as a male counselor. Margolis feels that a female counselor should be available for those students who prefer one.

The appointment of a new counselor will make implementation of many of these programs much easier, particularly the establishment of a Middlebury Assistance Program. This program would help employees and students whose alcohol use interferes with their ability to perform in their respective jobs. The new counselor would also be an integral part of other educational thrusts of the Committee.

The Counseling Service has advertised nationally and locally to find a qualified individual to fill the position. Applications are currently being received and reviewed.

Margolis praised the Alcohol Committee's work as covering in abroad and comprehensive manner alcohol in a faculty and staff environment as well as in a student environment.

Rockefeller also spoke highly of the Committee's work. He stated, "The Alcohol Committee Report has given the College some excellent recommendations on how to address alcohol problems and the President has implemented all of the major and most of the minor recommendations."

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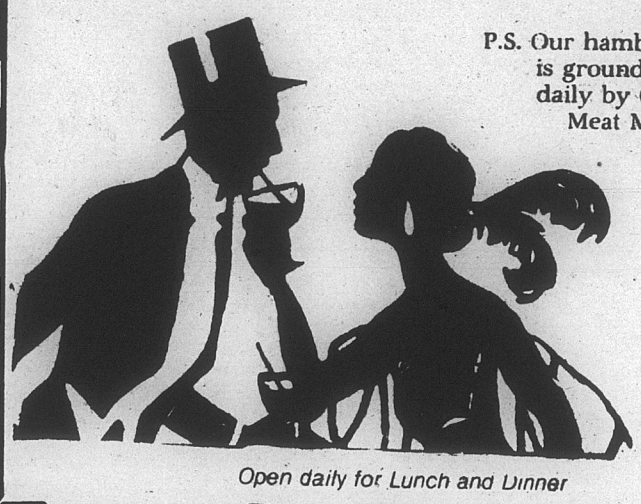

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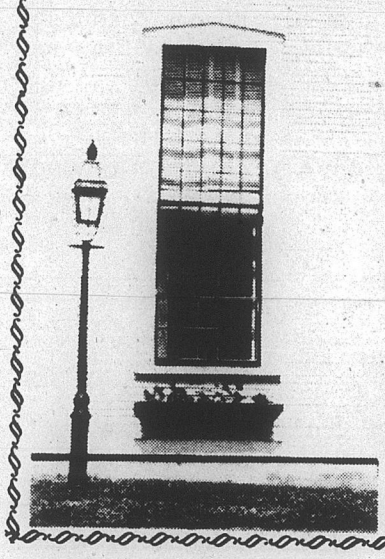

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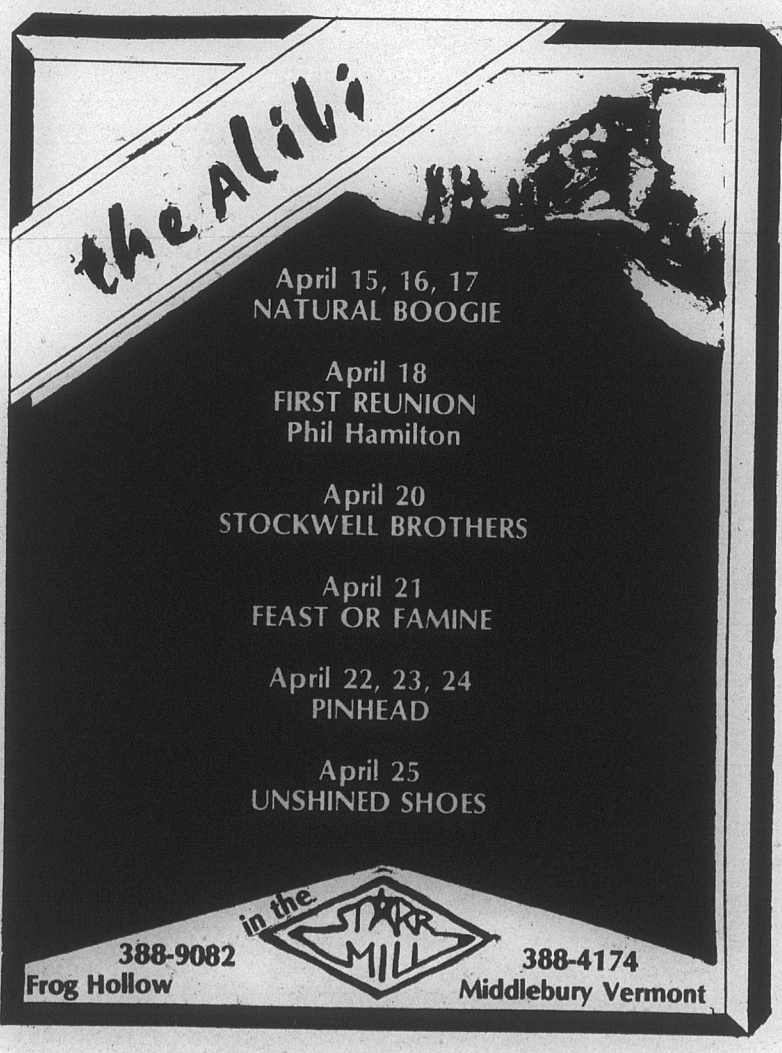

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DIRECT DEPOSIT

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Economists hold conference

By John Owen

"The Multinational Corporation in the 1980's," the fourth annual Middlebury Conference on Economic issues, began with a banquet and keynote speech from Professor S. Nye of Harvard's Center for International Affairs and former Assistant Secretary of State.

The conference, organized by Assistant Professor of Economics David Audretsch and Visiting Professor of Economics Charles Kindleberger, a top international economist, continued through a final luncheon on Saturday.

The conference consisted of five invited papers and ten additional ones. The papers fell under five major topics, and after each author presented his paper, a discussant critiqued it. A general discussion of about 45 minutes followed the last paper under each of the five major topics.

The authors of the invited papers were: Professor Robert Z. Aliber, University of Chicago, Professor Eric W. Kierans, McGill University, Emeritus and former Canadian Minister of Finance, Professor David McCalin, Boston University, Professor Stephan P. Magee, University of Texas at Austin, and Professor Richard Newfarmer, Overseas Development Council. Professor Morris A. Adelman, MIT, was the the banquet speaker Friday evening. Middlebury students Arthur G. Woolf, Mary E. McCombs, Lindsay R. Jones, Michael R. Englund and Sheila M. Creamer served as chairpersons of the five sessions.

According to the organizers, "The objectives of the conference is to determine whether the theory of foreign direct investment developed a decade ago still holds; whether the policy implications of that theory, and especially an attitude of laissez-faire, laissez passer, letting the market decide, is still valid; and especially whether the participants can now detect new trends in international investments subject to management control that will pose problems for business or for government policy."

The book issuing from the conference will serve as a text for advanced undergraduate students and graduate students and for policy making.

Audretsch said the conference "provides a unique opportunity for students, particularly economics students, to observe professional economists at work and get exposure to current ideas of the state of the art regarding multinational corporations. It is also very valuable to the Middlebury faculty to be involved in current research."

Although the conference proceeded in a very organized and structured manner there was the opportunity, particularly during the banquet and the final luncheon, for the participants to discuss the topics of the conference freely and informally. Audretsch said that he felt, "the real value of the conference is that there is a lot of discussion over dinner. This informed interaction is just as valuable as the official proceedings of the conference."

Giving seniors a break

By Maureen Heacock

Now that April is here, thoughts of seniors turn to graduation—and beyond. Important decisions have to be made, and many seniors feel a somewhat lost, helpless feeling. But Career Counselling and Placement is doing its best to alleviate some of the concerns and fears the soon-to-be graduates face.

Joan O'Connell, Associate Director of Career Counselling and Placement, discussed some of the programs that her office has provided throughout the year to prepare seniors (and underclassmen) for this difficult time. "We've taught courses on resume writing, job interviews, and job hunting," said O'Connell. She also mentioned the program started this year aimed at juniors, called "Take a Recruiter to Lunch," whereby small, informal groups of interested students eat lunch with the visiting recruiter from a large corporation. She commented that the juniors "didn't really take advantage of this - there's a tendency at this point to procrastinate, and to not want to think about the future." But she also pointed out that this was the first year the program was implemented, and she feels sure that it will become more widely used as time goes by.

The main job that CCP attempts to do is not specifically to find jobs for students, though. They teach students a process called Career Development Process, which involves learning what sort of a person you are, assessing your needs and skills at the present time, and then learning to find a job that will complement these aspects of yourself. O'Connell feels that this is a vital skill, and that it should be an ongoing process.

Many students use the services at CCP, and most find it worthwhile. "I work with people who are undecided about anything in the future," said O'Connell, explaining the type of people she sees. The office also recommends that students use the resource of Middlebury alumni—not necessarily asking for jobs, but merely for seeking advice. "The alumni are generally very helpful and informative," said O'Connell.

The last point she stressed was that even if seniors haven't used the office yet, "It's not too late - we're still here!" Seniors can still obtain information that they can follow up on their own, once aware of the steps that must be taken. There's really no need for a feeling of panic to accompany graduation day!

Hosting new freshmen

The Student Alumni Association is planning its third annual Enrollment Days to be held April 25-26, 1982. These two days give high school seniors, who have been admitted to Middlebury, a chance to visit the school.

Upon their arrival on Sunday, April 25, the students will meet their student hosts at the Kirk Alumni Center. Afterwards a dinner will be given for the visitors, their hosts, members of the faculty, the Student Alumni Association and the Admissions Committee. Various speakers as well as student entertainment will be scheduled after dinner. The evening will be topped off by a Coffee House for the guests and their hosts.

By the time the prospective Middlebury freshmen leave on Monday, they will have had ample opportunity to meet faculty and students, attend classes, and taste Proctor food!

Anyone interested in hosting should contact Betsy Sprague '82 (Box 4005) or Liz Hackett '84 (Box 2534).

Phoning for dollars

On April 25, Middlebury College will begin its second annual Phonathon. The purpose of this event is to raise money for the annual fund and to update information for the College directory. The Phonathon will last ten days with calls being made Sunday through Thursday. Each night will begin at 6 P.M. with an orientation program with refreshments provided. Calling will being at 7 P.M. and will finish up around 9 P.M. Incentives are offered. For more information see Janet Flory, 3rd Floor Old Chapel or Diana Wright in the Alumni Office in Forest.

outlook on politics

Sixties' reform faces an eighties' test

By Adam Arkel

One of the most complex and controversial pieces of the legislative heritage of the 1960's is the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Reviled by foes and extolled by friends, this product of America's era of civil rights agitation is about to face the most severe threat to its continued existence and effectiveness.

This month, the United States Senate will vote to either pass, reject, or modify the extension of the Act as approved by an overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives last October.

"We know how fragile much of the progress is," says Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA), "the arduous advances of two decades could be wiped out in a moment." Kennedy and other liberal Senators are striving to produce legislation which is at least as strong as the 1975 extension of the Act. However, there is sentiment among some Senators that the Act promotes more discrimination than it prevents.

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) feels that the Act "is demonstrably unfair and discriminatory . . . it singled out just a few states." Helms's objection is that most of the states covered by the Act are in the deep South. Indeed, the Act was primarily aimed at Southern states for the protection of the black man's right to vote; Helms favors a nationwide application of voting rights legislation. He stresses, "I will have no objection to a sensible law applied fairly."

Helms's Southern colleague, Senator Strom Thurmond (R-SC), disagrees with the emphasis of Helms's objections. Will Lucius, a counsel to Senator Thurmond, says Thurmond "voted for a ten-year continuation of the Act; he likes the Act just as it is."

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT)strongly supports a strengthened Voting Rights Act. Before the Constitution Subcommittee hearing on the Act last February he said,"It is the opportunity to participate, not the actual use of that right, which is crucial."

Referring to the recent Supreme Court ruling that plaintiffs in voting rights cases must prove the defendants' "intent" to discriminate, Leahy said, "If minorities are denied the opportunity to get to the ballot box . . . it makes no sense to say we will not right the injustice (just) because there is no evidence that anyone *planned*it that way."

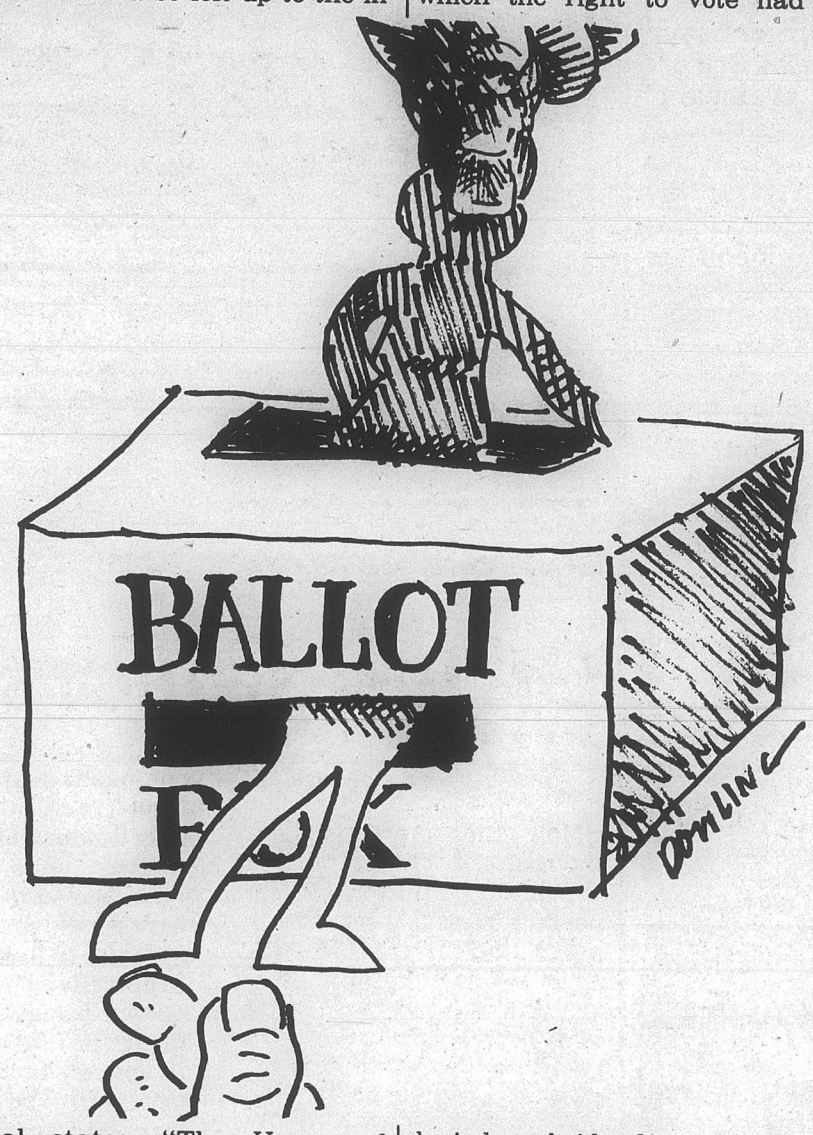
As can be inferred from these opinions, the Voting Rights Act is complex and the issue is rooted deeply in American political history.

Today's Voting Rights Act issue is the result of a long evolution, both of the Act itself and the thinking behind it. The purpose of the Act is to provide a means of enforcing citizens' rights to vote. The Act is aimed implicitly at those regions of this country where states and localities had implemented various devices in their voting procedures and requirements discriminating against particular groups of people.

More specifically, as previously stated, the Act was created to protect black Americans' Constitutional right to vote in Southern states where blacks, through various means, had been denied such protection.

Part of the controversy surrounding the Voting Rights Act derives from the fact that the Act constitutes a direct use of Federal power in the enforcement of the right to vote, as well as the determination of voting qualifications in Federal elections.

The Founders of this country had a different view of the right to vote. In Article I, section 2 of the Constitution, they clearly decided that voting qualifications (and implicitly their enforcement) would be left up to the individual states: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature." Hence, the Federal Government would not have its fingers in the voting pie, unless some later Constitutional amendment should say otherwise.



The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1870, stated unequivocally, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Furthermore, "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The concept of legislation to protect voting rights was nothing new in 1965; as early as 1870 Congress did enforce the article by appropriate legislation with the Enforcement Act, "to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several states of this Union and for other purposes."

Even though the Enforcement Act of 1870 was diluted by the Supreme Court in subsequent rulings, the road to Federal involvement in the protection of voting rights was wide open. The Nineteenth Amendment guaranteed the right of women to vote in 1920. The direct election of Senators was instituted in 1913, via the Sixteenth Amendment.

Civil rights agitation was well under way in this country by the 1950's. In 1957, President Eisenhower signed into law a Civil Rights Act that authorized the Attorney General to bring Federal suits for citizens whose right to vote had been discriminated against by state and local laws.

Preceding the Voting Rights Act was the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which allowed Federal courts to appoint Federal agents to investigate cases in which the right to vote had been denied or abridged.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 expedited such cases and forbade the use of literacy tests to discriminate against people registering to vote. Such a test would henceforth have to be standardized and based on a 6th grade reading competency level. Up to this point, literacy tests had been used to discriminate against blacks in Southern States, preventing them from registering to vote.

Obviously, the Act was inaugurated at a time when this country was becoming increasingly receptive to the idea of involving the Federal government more heavily in functions previously left to the states—or simply not dealt with at all. By 1965, an almost complete reversal of the original stance of the United States Constitution had been effected. Much to the chagrin of the Act's opponents, the Federal Government would directly involve itself in the protection of the citizens' right to vote.

Signed into law by Lyndon Johnson in August 1965, the Act held that any state or other political subdivision which used any form of testing or other devices as requirements for voter qualification would be officially "covered" by the Act.

In addition, any State whose age eligible population had a less than 50 percent voter registration rate, or where less than 50 percent of those eligible to vote had actually done so in the November 1964 Presidential election would be covered by the Act.

Hence, states or counties falling into these categories would be placed directly under the jurisdiction of the Act. Federal agents could be ordered into regions covered by the Act for the purpose of directly registering voters. Any area covered by the Act would have to get prior approval from the Federal Government for any changes in voting procedure which that particular region wished to implement. A state or county could only be released from the jurisdiction of the Act after a period of five years, in which it could be proved that discrimination in voter registration had been wholly eliminated.

The Voting Rights Act was amended in 1970. New "special provisions"—which fueled enormous controversy—changed the Act's 1965 provision allowing obedient states to be released after five years. Instead, such regions would have to wait ten years. In addition, the Act's jurisdiction was extended to those states or political subdivisions in which less than 50 percent of those citizens eligible were registered as of November 1968, or in which less than 50 percent of those eligible had actually voted in the 1968 Presidential election.

In essence, the Act's jurisdiction was extended from those states "covered" in 1964 to include those "covered" by the same conditions in 1968. Furthermore, the new Act placed a nationwide prohibition on the use of all literacy tests as requirements for voter-registration. It also granted the right to vote to all 18 year-olds in primary and general elections.

In 1975, Congress extended the Voting Rights Act for another seven years, to August 2, 1982. Congress also maintained the ban on literacy tests. The 50 percent regulations were extended to apply to the Presidential election of 1972.

Special provisions were made for language minorities; and the definition of "test" or "device" was expanded to include those regions using voting materials in which only the English language was recognized and single language minorities made up more than five percent of the voting age population. Hence, anything to do with voting in these regions would have to be done bilingually. "Language minorities" were defined as American Indians, Asian Americans, Alaskan natives, and Hispanics.

The "special provisions" of the Voting Rights Act are the main points of dispute between the Act's supporters and opponents. One provision is the requirement for areas under the Act's jurisidiction to submit all proposed changes in local voting procedures to either the U.S. Attorney General or the District of Columbia U.S. District Court for approval.

Another controversial aspect is the continual extension of the Act's jurisdiction. Originally, regions could, upon meeting non-discriminatory conditions, "bailout" (be released from the Act's jurisdiction) after five years. Then, these five years became 10, and 10 became 17, through to this year.

Furthermore, the Act's opponents are displeased with the Attorney General's right to send Federal observers into areas covered by the Act. They view the Act as an infringement upon the integrity of their individual localities.

Areas that have come under the Act's jurisdiction include Alabama,

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editorials

Liberty and scholarship for all

Middlebury College calls itself a "teaching institution." This means that its professors are expected to devote themselves first and foremost to the classroom. A professor's personal scholarship fits in somewhere after that, but where is unclear. Professors are expected and encouraged to think, write and be academic, with a mind toward self-improvement. But, how they are to accomplish this while teaching courses is a bit hazy.

Professors at the this college do an enormous amount of teaching compared to counterparts at other institutions. Two 13-week terms and a one-month Winter term is quite a bit of classwork. Adding to the faculty's workload is the large number of students handled by each teacher—the recent overcrowding problems in Economics, Political Science and other departments serve as a good example of this. Given the College's hesitancy to enlarge the size of the faculty (understandable, considering that last year Vice President Nicholas Clifford estimated that the College needs $750,000 to start each new faculty chair), the prospects are not good for a significant improvement in teacher loads. When, then is a teacher supposed to pursue his own scholarship? During leaves of abscence? Think again.

Professor John McWilliams presented the results of his year-long study on leaves at Middlebury to the faculty at their April meeting. What did he find? "The faculty at 12 of 14 institutions like Middlebury can expect a semester's leave at full pay, or a year's leave at half pay, every six or seven years . . . a Middlebury faculty member can expect an internally funded semester's leave every 16 to 17 years." There are normally six leaves granted each term, to be split among the entire faculty. Not only that, but College policy is most restrictive on the teachers to whom it owes the biggest debt, its tenured faculty: "Priority will be given to members of the faculty who are serving with appointments between their second and tenure review," according to the College "Handbook."

The faculty passed a resolution asking the Board of Trustees to increase from six to fourteen the number of leaves made available each term. The proposal calls for the addition of one new leave each year for the next eight years. In fact, this request is mild compared to the increases some faculty members would like to see.

President Robison endorsed the proposal, but the final decision is up to the Board of Trustees. We strongly urge the Trustees to approve the request, and eradicate a policy that runs counter to the tenets of any college. A college is, in its essence, an institution created to facilitate and promote scholarship among its members, teachers as well as students.

letters welcome

The Middlebury Campus welcomes reader's comments on important campus, local, national and international issues. All letters must be limited to 300 words and submitted by Monday, 4 P.M. to appear in Friday's issue. Letters must be typewritten, signed by the author and include a return address and telephone number. Pseudonyms will not be published, nor character assasinations, nor libelous statements. The Campus will attempt to publish all responsible material although we do reserve the right not to publish due to spacing, technical, legal or other reasons. The Campus reserves the right to condense. All letters become the property of The Campus. Names will be withheld upon reasonable request. The opinions expressed in Letters to the Editor, The Political Perspective, reviews and commentaries are the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Campus. Address letters to: Letters to the Editor; and political commentaries to: The Political Perspective, at The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753.

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letters to the editor

Support student grad loans

To the Editor:

Strong and responsible support for the continuation of Guaranteed Student Loans is urgently needed as the hour of decision by Congress approaches. Let your Senators and Representatives know that the weakening of higher education would be detrimental to America's national interest. The Administration's budget would give away billions of dollars in price supports for farm products to the owners of factories in the field, thereby fueling the fires of inflation, but not one cent for Guaranteed Student Loans for graduate students. Need is often greatest at the graduate level because of the exhaustion of funds in the four undergraduate years.

Denying assistance to graduate students would restrict America's progress in technology and productivity.

Use your right to petition your Government!

Robert L. Gulick, Jr.
Dean of Admissions
American Graduate School of International Management

The mechanics of criticism

To the Editor:

"The dominant assumptions of a department are usually presented to its student as if they are universal, as if all teachers in whatever are in all departments in all universities all over 'know' their subject in the same way . . . departments rarely offer students in early years courses in theory or methodology which will raise basic questions about the variety and contingency of intellectual approaches"—Meanjin, 4/1981.

It is the undoubtedly just assumption of most professors at Middlebury that incoming students will have, even upon their arrival, some critical faculty. Having made it as far as this college, it is unlikely that the student hasn't developed a more or less refined ability to respond critically to a work.

This critical "sense" which a student brings to Middlebury might be labeled "organic criticism." It is a sense of criticism that has been developed through the later years of high school in the gradual acquisition of a "feel" or a sense of what makes good criticism.

With the freshman writing requirement, this organic criticism will be tested and furthered, but rarely is there any effort to examine the variety of critical approaches held by the students, the professor or past or present critics. Probably there is not much variety within the class anyway, but worse yet, there will be no concrete awareness of the critical sense—criticism is just something you "do" (and hence the suggestion "organic"). The student is not aware that he is playing the role of critic, no more than he is aware of any method in the approach. There is minimal consciousness of what is actually going on and unless the student is markedly inept, there will be few references to the process.

And so it seems to go on through upper level courses. Refinement is necessitated as works are subject to closer examination, but still it is a refinement of this "organic" process which has its foundation many years previously in ill-formed and immature thought. Most professors here would be disappointed if their students accepted without contest a given interpretation of a work, and yet at no point are we taught the specific apparatus with which to scrutinize the proposition. With some innate skill we are able to attack critically and concisely but how much more fruitful and pointed would discussion be, if we had a geater sense of the mechanics of criticism.

To completely reject our "organic" criticism in favor of a precise and defined methodology or mechanistic approach is not the solution, but we do need the ability to consciously reflect on our own critical process. This consciousness cannot evolve if we are oblivious to it. What is needed are specific courses in the methodology of criticism or at least more attention within existing courses directed towards a specific awareness of what is "going on."

Erich Hahn '85

In praise of 'Women's Rites'

To the Editor:

How can one begin to adequately praise tarin chaplin's recent work, "Women's Rites" . . . a work so perfectly stated, no words were necessary during its presentation, silent intuition having invited the participant through the work from its beginning to its completion? Possessed of the confident power of women, through a veil of wonder; of mysterious rite, one caught glimpses of the issue suggested by the pun in the title without that issue ever becoming disruptively dogmatic. Vibrant and exciting in impact, yet subtle and peacefully alluring in its sense of detached aesthetic,

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the political perspective

The Falklands: three views

Argentine

By Pat McCormick

The Falklands crisis is more about domestic than about international politics," wrote R.W. Apple Jr. in an article in Wednesday's New York Times.

Apple's statement is accurate with respect to both Britain and Argentina, but especially so with respect to Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, already under fire for its austere economic policies, has been lambasted for its failure to prevent the April 2 seizure of the Malvinas Islands (which Britain calls the Falklands and has occupied since 1833) by Argentine troops.

Demands for Mrs. Thatcher's resignation rang through the air at the April 3 meeting of Parliament, the first Saturday session since the Suez crisis of 1956. Shortly afterwards, Lord Carrington relinquished his post as Foreign Minister; Mrs. Thatcher refused an offer to resign from her Defense Minister, John Nott.

Characteristically, Mrs. Thatcher recoiled at suggestions that she herself quit. To one journalist, she said, "I'm not talking about failure. You remember what Queen Victoria once said: 'Failure?' The possibilities do not exist." Don't be so sure.

The loss of one of Britain's last vestiges of colonialism, of a small reminder of her days of imperial greatness, came as a rude shock to the British people. Britain, however, does not need to reconquer the Malvinas as much as Mrs. Thatcher needs to. If the islands are not regained somehow, and Britain's honor redeemed, her government will not survive.

Mrs. Thatcher's dispatching of two-thirds of the Royal Navy to the South Atlantic is meant as more of a sign to the British people than to the Argentine junta of her toughness and decisiveness. She realized that to stay in power she had to drastically alter British perceptions of her regime. This is primarily what the British armada is intended to do—salvage Mrs. Thatcher's government by changing her image, making her seem bold rather than bumbling. I suggest she take up cigars and start wearing a bowler; she might also consider plastic surgery to build up her jowls.

Nicanor Costa Mendez, Argentina's Foreign Minister, who obviously sees the real reason behind Britain's gunboat diplomacy of the nuclear age, best stated the absurdity of Mrs. Thatcher's position. "How can a country like Great Britain, which is on the brink of economic collapse, send forty ships to search for two islands they know belong to Argentina?"

As for Argentina, the crisis over the islands is also more the result of domestic than international politics, but not to the extent of Britain.

The Spanish navigator Diego Rivero laid the first claim to the islands, naming them San Anton, in 1527. (Argentina's claim to the islands is based on this.) The islands were first settled in 1763 by French colonists who called them the Iles Malouines, after the French port of St. Malo. The French were pushed out in 1765 by the British.

In 1770, the British were expelled by Spanish forces who translated the name Isles Malouines to Islas Malvinas. The persistent British soon returned, only to abandon the islands in 1774. When Argentina declared her independence in 1816, she inherited the uninhabited Malvinas from Spain, based on Rivero's 1527 claim.

Argentina formally occupied the islands in 1820 and, in 1825, Louis Vernet was made Argentina's first governor of the Malvinas. Britain invaded the islands in 1833, removed Vernet, and settled the Malvinas with residents of the Shetland Islands.

Britain has illegitimately ruled over the Malvinas for the last 149 years. Every Argentine government since 1833 has attempted to regain the islands for their rightful owners. Over 120 proposals have been made in the last 15 years alone by Argentina to Britain to bring about the decolonization of the Malvinas. Britain has continually stalled the process by postponing meetings and sending inexperienced and poorly briefed negotiators to meetings. The last set of talks broke down in January.

The Argentine capture of the Malvinas on April 2 did not cause any British casualties. The Argentine government has offered to buy the homes of the 1800 islanders and relocate them, if they so desire. The strict regulations on the conduct of the islanders have been lifted for the most part.

The seizure of the Malvinas has temporarily quelled a growing movement of dissent in Argentina. Political opponents of the junta are almost

continued on page 10

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British

By Jason Bacon

When the Falkland Islands were invaded on the morning of April 2, the invasion represented a classic April Fool's joke for the British Parliament and people, even if it did come a day late.

The ineptness of the politicians not to heed earlier warnings (back in February) concerning the breakdown in negotiations on the issue might have been forgiven. However, the scenes during Friday's session of Parliament were no less than a farce. Six hours after the invasion, senior government officials were denying that any seizure had taken place.

As it became clear during the day that they were wrong, tempers rose on both sides of the House, and Margaret Thatcher began to feel the rumblings of her biggest crisis since taking office in 1978.

It was not until Saturday morning that the full impact of what had happened began to be felt. The Falkland Islands, a British colony called home by about 1800 British citizens, were attacked without provocation. That they were defenseless is a key issue; if there had been a moderate force on the Islands and a few chaps to show some kind of power, the invasion would probably never have taken place. For that, the British are to blame.

The disagreement over sovereignty of the Islands had been going on for over 100 years, but suddenly it became an irresistable move for General Gatieri to invade them. His motives domestically were to rally support around his fairly unpopular military dictatorship. Whether or not

continued on page 10

American

By Andy Kleit

The Falkland Islands crisis has, unfortunately, placed the U.S. in the middle of a dispute between two countries the Reagan Admininstration was counting on to support its foreign policy initiatives; both Argentina and Britain were cooperating closely with American attempts to counter alleged Communist advances.

In Central America, Argentina has supported the Salvadoran junta of Jose Napolean Duarte. It has given economic and diplomatic support to that embattled regime in close cooperation with the United States. There have been numerous reports that Argentina is planning to send troops to El Salvador to fight the anti-government insurgents.

In Europe, Britain has been the only constant supporter of American plans to bolster the NATO alliance through a build-up of both nuclear and conventional weapons. Both Reagan and Thatcher are apostles of an ideologically conservative creed, and each has a vested interest in the success of the other.

Thus, a dispute, and possible war, between Argentina and Britain could

continued on page 10

President Reagan's present involvement seems to consist solely of reading State Department dispatches while lying on the beach in Barbados.

the political perspective

Kill-a-Watt, Kill-a-Watt

By Brett Hulsey

There are only two types of people: Liberals and Americans." "I'm not here to worry about the problems of the East. I'm here to represent the West for a change." These are but a few of the quotes of Secretary of Interior James Watt. These have helped him become the most lampooned person in America today. He commented during his Grand Canyon float, "I don't like to paddle and I don't like to walk...I prayed for helicopters."

These are some of the things we are told that Watt has said. During his first 15 months as Secretary of Interior, the nation's chief guardian of natural resources has made more enemies than most politicians are allowed in a lifetime. His political stances have embroiled him to the point of liability for the Reagan administation, and his stubborness almost earned him a contempt of Congress citation.

But "Really my quotes aren't that bad," he told Fortune magazine, "It's the terrible things people say that I have said."

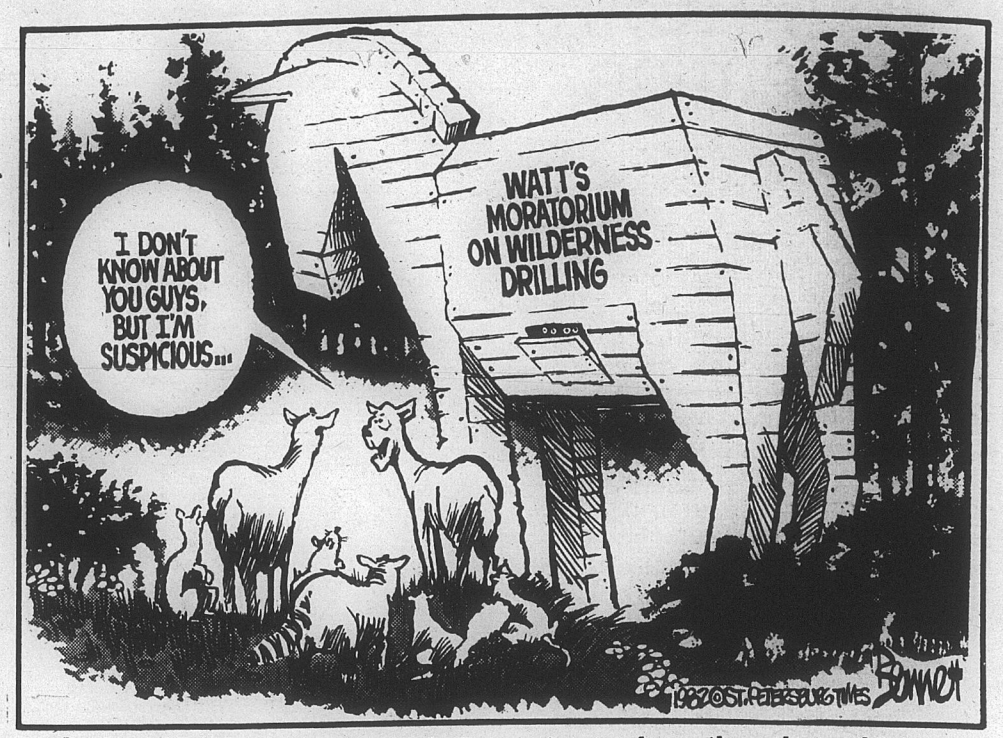
We are going to have a chance to decide for ourselves because Watt is coming to Vermont to raise money for the state Republican party at a $35 per plate Killington dinner this Saturday, and to raise the awareness of Vermont environmentalists at an Aiken series lecture at UVM on Sunday night.

Last Monday night organizers of the environmental groups opposing Watt met in Burlington to coordinate their activities. The main opposition will be "The Dinner" which will be held at Castleton State Colllege on Saturday at the same time as Watt's fundraiser. The Dinner is sold out according to Wally Elton, local activist and former Middlebury geography professor.

"We've sold over 500 tickets and will probably have to turn down about 300 people. This has exceeded out wildest dreams."

The Dinner will feature Republican speakers from around the state, folk singers, and a drawing for the best title with the prize being appropriately, a turkey. This dinner has received national recognition as the country seems to be realizing that Mr. Watt's environmental policies are doing more harm than good.

Fortune magazine quoted one oil company spokeman as saying "I'd feel a hell of a lot more confident if he was a better public-relations man and wasn't so abrasive with the environmentalist. There is a possibility of a backlash against the oil companies."



The trade magazine Industry Week recently noted that Watt's activities are polarizing the relations between industry and environmental groups when a new working rapport was beginning to develop. This could endanger future economic and energy growth.

The Middlebury Mountain Club and Environmental Quality are hosting an informal information session tomorrow in Freeman Annex at noon. Organizer Judy Brusslan '82 said "We hope to inform people on Watt's activities so that they can reflect on his actions when they hear his comments."

That session will include lunch courtesy of Chez Proctor, skits, music, a short informative discussion, and sign up for the car pool to Burlington on Sunday night leaving in front of Adirondack House at 6:30P.M.. If you cannot make the lunch, sign up for rides in the mail room.

This is a chance for Middlebury students to see first hand the man that wants to alter the course of 100 years of environmental growth in this country.

American

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be devasting to the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. This is the reason Secretary of State Alexander Haig was sent on the longest diplomatic shuttle mission in the history of the world—from London to Buenos Aires.

Haig is trying to repeat the Mideast shuttle exploits of his mentor, Henry Kissinger, at over ten times the distance, and with perhaps one tenth of the skill. Unfortunately, President Reagan's present involvement seems to consist solely of reading State Department dispatches while lying on the beach in Barbados.

One aspect of this crisis is a sad commentary on the United States' position in the world today. In 1956, President Eisenhower made one phone call and stopped the armies of Britain, France, and Israel dead in their tracks during the Suez crisis. In 1982 President Reagan spent fifty minutes on the phone trying, and failing, to stop Argentine president Galtieri from committing an act of naked armed aggression.

In fact, the U.S. owes little to Argentina and much to Great Britain. Galtieri is the leader of a neo-fascist dictatorship with one of the worst human rights records in the world. The Falkland Islands adventure is clearly a move designed to save that military junta's political hide from an economic policy that is a dismal failure. U.S. policy in Central America, whatever its merits may be, is only stained by its involvement with this group of cold-blooded killers.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has been America's closest ally since World War II. It is the country with the legitimate rights to the Falklands, and is deserving of our support. A British defeat in this crisis could add to the support for the already strong groups in that country calling for a British withdrawal into neutralism. Most importantly, the U.S. cannot appear to support aggression, even if it comes from a right-wing government instead of the Soviet Union. Such a stance would set a terrible precedent.

British

continued from page 9

he underestimated Britain's reaction is uncertain; but he now has to await the consequences of his actions, which have led to undeserved condemnation from Europe and the rest of the world.

One of the major difficulties concerning any negotiations at present is the fact that both sides claim sovereignty over the Islands. Even if Britain gave them up and negotiated a settlement, there are 1000 Falklanders who adamantly oppose the Argentinians, and want to remain on the Islands. As they are British citizens, the British government is responsible for them.

The Falklands have been a British colony since 1833 when they were bought from Spain. From what I saw in London of the few days following the invasion, I don't think they will be conceded as easily as Gatieri had hoped.

A diplomatic solution was never reached when Britain had control over the Islands, and there's no reason to suppose a peaceful solution will be reached now, just because control has changed hands.

The British have suffered a humiliation which they feel cannot go unanswered. However, more than just British honour is at stake in this situation. A western nation cannot concede defeat to a military dictatorship at this level of conflict. The wider implications to an already troubled world are unnerving.

Argentine

continued from page 9

unanimously backing the takeover. Many opposition leaders are currently discussing Argentina's right to sovereignty over the Malvinas with foreign diplomats and leaders, both at home and abroad. Domestic politics will prevent General Galtieri, leader of the junta. from yeilding to British threats in much the same way that they will maintain Mrs. Thatcher's hard-line stance.

Despite Secretary of State Haig's attempts at "shuttle diplomacy", Britain and Argentina appear to have reached an impasse in peace talks. Argentina demands that the British fleet, now a few days from the islands, turn back before she withdraws her 8,000 troops from the islands. Britain demands that the troops be withdrawn before she calls her armada home.

Neither side is willing to negotiate the sovereignty of the Malvinas unless its opponent backs down first from its belligerent stance. At this juncture, the prospects for a peaceful settlement are diminishing by the hour.

If war does break out, what can be expected to take place? Britain enjoys a clear edge in naval power over Argentina, particularly with its four nuclear attack submarines. The British flotilla will probably set up a blockade to the east of the Malvinas, effectively preventing delivery of food, fuel, and munitions by sea from the mainland.

Argentine C130 transport planes will still be able to resupply the entrenched troops on the islands by air, but will need fighter cover against the British carrier-based Harrier vertical takeoff and landing jets. Because of their limited range, Argentina's Mirage 3 and A 4 fighter-bombers would not be able to effectively engage the British Harriers, if they had to fly out of bases on the mainland, to cover the C130's.

Argentine engineering troops are presently working on extending the main runway at Port Stanley by 600 feet. If they complete their work before the arrival of the British fleet, many of the Argentine jets could be based there and be able to effectively dominate any conflict with the Royal Navy. The entire flotilla would be within range of land based air attack, once it sets up its blockade.

By controlling the air, Argentina could nullify Britain's naval advantage. The Argentine Navy could keep its older ships in port, and let its Air Force win the war. The two fleets might never even come into contact with each other. The Battle of Midway, one of the greatest naval engagements in history, was fought almost entirely by land and carrier based air power; the Japanese and American ships were never within firing range of each other.

If the weather in the South Atlantic continues to be as bad as it is now, with 30-40 foot seas and 80 mile-per-hour winds, the British planes might even be unable to take off from their carriers.

Argentina could also count on support from most of Latin America. Brazil and Peru have already privately offered military aid if war breaks out. Panama, the only Latin American nation on the Security Council, was the only nation to oppose Resolution 502, which called on Argentina to withdraw from the Malvinas.

The Soviet Union bought 75 percent of Argentina's grain exports in 1981 and its support of Argentina has been growing in the last week. Moscow now regrets its decision not to veto Resolution 502. The Soviet Union, China, Poland, and Spain abstained from the voting.

Soviety spy satellites are tracking the British fleet and passing data to the Argentine armed forces. Soviet submarines are reportedly deployed near the Argentine coast. Moscow has reportedly offered to test a British blockade of Argentine ports with a Russian freighter.

Q & A

Tillinghast reminisces

With Adam Arkel

Professor Pardon Tillinghast has taught at Middlebury since 1947, as the Charles A. Dana Professor of History. This week, the Campus decided to interview Professor Tillinghast on some of his perspectives on his long experience here at Middlebury.

Q: What is it about Middlebury that has caused you to want to stay here this long?
I couldn't stand not being here. I've been to other colleges, but I wouldn't want to go anywhere else.

I have a network of friends and alumni that means a lot to me. The College lets me teach what I want to, and I think this is a very nice way to earn one's living. Where else could I go?

Q: What are the most immediate differences you note between the students of today and those of when you first started here?
The ones of today are both more interested in protesting and more docile at the same time. they sit in class and say, "Teach us!" but if you give them a bad grade, they're at once in the office complaining. They expect to be turned on; but if they are turned on, they produce far better work than students used to.

Frankly, I want students to argue with me; I like it this way. I want to be backed up against the wall fighting for my academic life. In my discussions, I always say, "Never give offense, but never take anything lying down." I teach students to disagree. I teach the difference between discussion and argument. Those who discuss things do so not having a preconceived truth. those who argue do have this truth. I try to find as many discussable things as possible. In the old days, only two things were arguable — sex and religion. Now, the only two are sexism and racism.

There also was a far greater difference between the men and women. The women tended to be smarter; we got a lot of brighter women because this was one of the few co-ed colleges in the Northeast. Now they're more even.

Q: How are your colleagues different?
When I first came here, the older faculty tended to be members of the Masonic Order. Now, the whole character of the faculty has changed. People are more profession-oriented rather than institution-oriented. There is also less camaraderie now between the senior and junior members of the faculty. That's probably related to the problems the younger ones are having getting tenure. But by and large we respect each other.

Q: As an historian, you have most likely seen patterns of events shaping Middlebury in the tie since you've been here. What do you envision for the future of the College in terms of students, faculty, and general character?
Any college is a microcosm of the outside world. Whenever something's going on outside, we're bound to be affected.

I don't think that economic troubles will affect us in the near future. Middlebury is on a sound financial basis .... The College is in good shape. There are going to be yearly crises about tenure decisions. We are vulnerable to other things, like changes in tax laws.

In regard to other problems, however, my being an historian doesn't allow me to look for easy answers. I tend to think of things as long term problems, without quick solutions. In my courses, I try to teach people this.

letters

continued from page 8

wide ranging and diverse in its emotional scope yet cohesive and unified in its mood, each capsulized piece at one with itself as an entity; caricature at one with human character, yet all pieces uniting in tone in so powerful a statement . . . it was simply superb.

If "Women's Rites" is any indication of what tarin chaplin will be producing in the future, we certainly have a great deal to look forward to.

Russell W. Anderson
Middlebury

Thanks, Phil

To the Editor:

A special thank you to Phil Hamilton and the other members of the band who performed a wonderful concert in Mead Chapel last Tuesday night. It seems that the best concerts are those where the musicians play music they love for the sheer enjoyment of playing it and sharing it with others who want to hear.

Lydia Mason '82

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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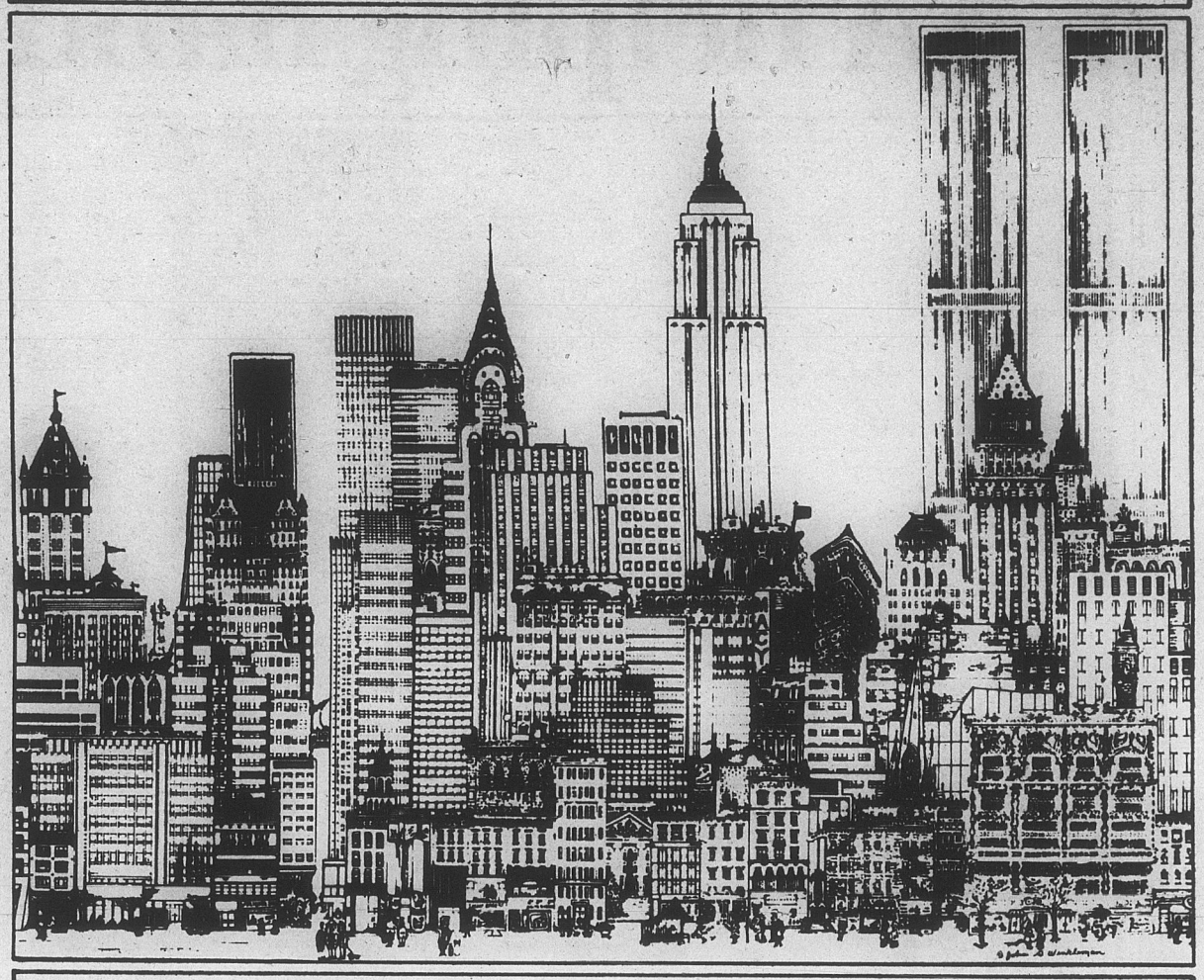

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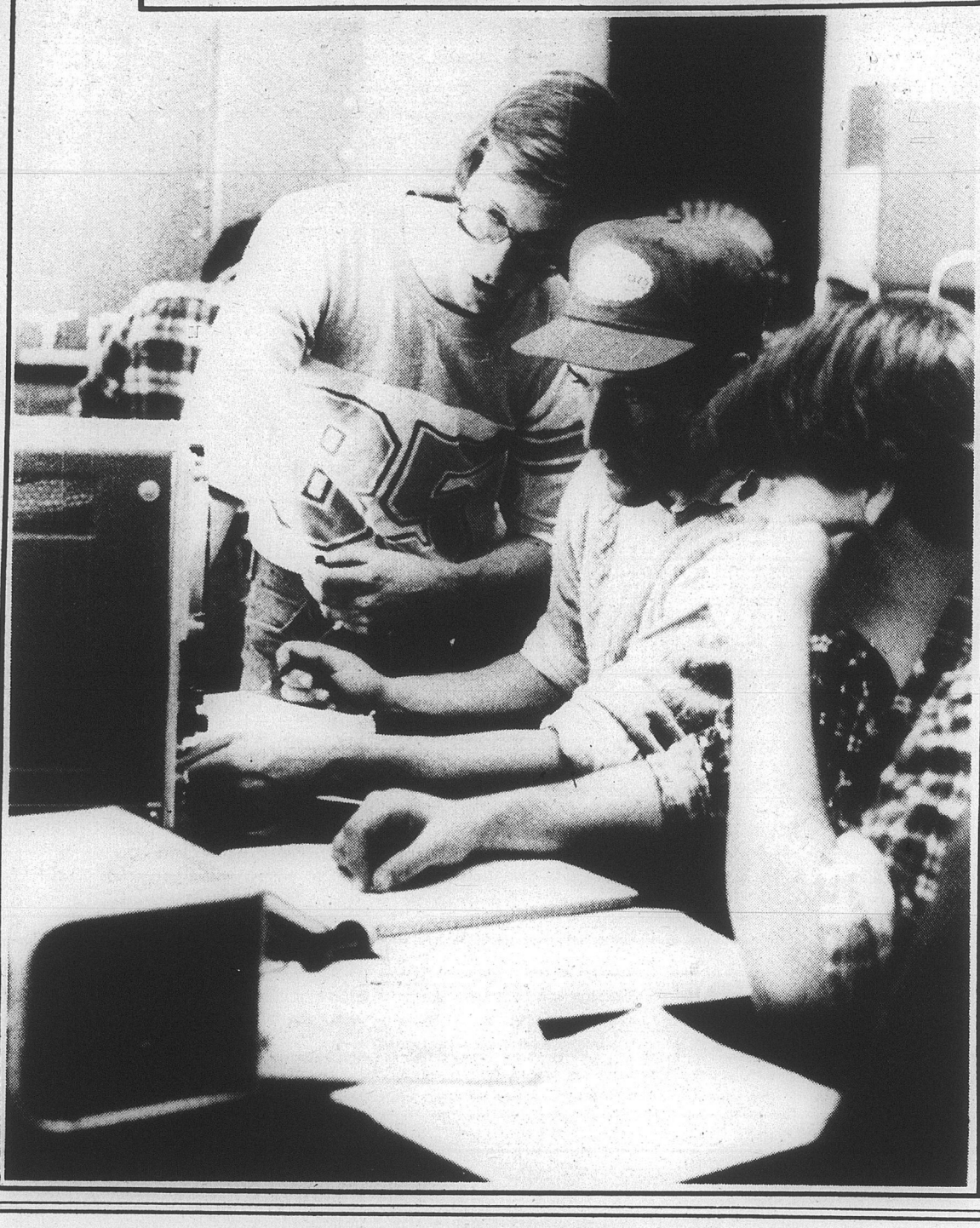

Photo by Brian Cabral

TA John Lewandoski is standing by to lend a hand

By Maureen Heacock

At first glance, the type of jobs available to Middlebury students seems limited to such things as working in the dining halls, walking a beat for Campus Security, or checking out books at the library. However, more intellectually stimulating jobs can be found. Just ask the College's teacher's assistants, lab assistants and language discussion leaders

As with other jobs on campus, most of the students mentioned money as a primary reason for working. However, money is not the only benefit students gain. Derek Lindsay '82, a French discussion leader, has found it to be an enriching experience, and said, "It's been very good for my French."

Most of the language class discussion leaders are seniors who went abroad in their junior year. In the French department, the students are not expected to do "any actual teaching at all," said Carole Rifelj, Associate Professor of French. Essentially, they stimulate conversation, giving the lower level language students an opportunity to practice their verbal skills.

A different situation exists in the Chinese department. Until this year, this department never used student drill instructors. All drills were led by the two faculty members, in addition to a student from Taiwan or Peking recruited for this purpose.

This year, however, there was a great rise in the number of first-year Chinese students—an increase from an average of 20 up to 35 for this year. With so many more students, it was a "practical impossibility to have all the drills taught by faculty, and to devote enough time to the lectures, and still have enough time left over for the higher levels," said John Berninghausen, Associate Professor of Chinese.

Though he said he would prefer to have the drills taught by faculty, Berninghausen stressed that the students were doing a "fine job", and that next year, assuming a similarly large number of first-year Chinese students, the drills will be taught by a combination of faculty, the native student, and some other returning seniors.

Daxing Zhang '85 is this year's student from Peking and was recruited to help in the language drills. "When I first came, the language problem was difficult—trying to communicate with the students in my drills."

Zhang has become an invaluable part of the Chinese department, also helping to corect papers, and acting as an informal secretary. "I volunteered for extra work, because right now, the Chinese department is very busy." He has enjoyed being a teacher's assistant very much, and works at it for about four to five hours a week.

A quite different type of teacher's assistant is required

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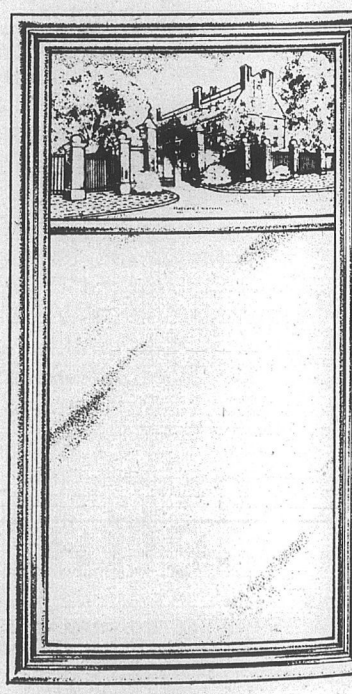

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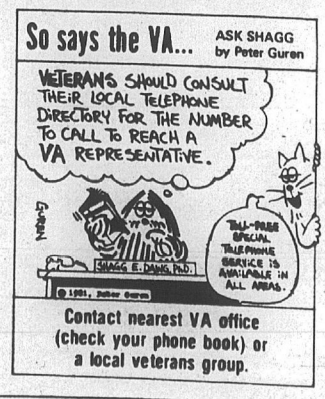
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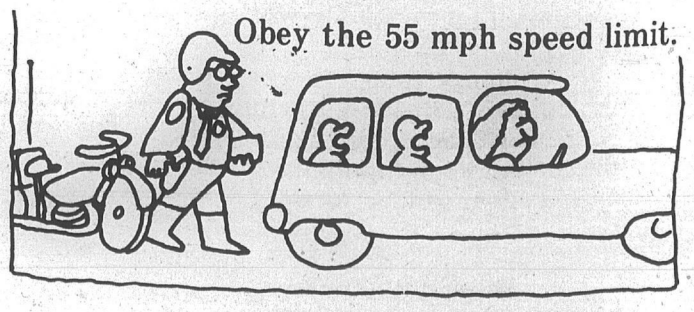

for the natural sciences. Janet Power '84 is a Biology laboratory assistant. Her duties include correcting lab reports, preparing experiments, and explaining them to the class. "It doesn't take too much time during the week—maybe three or four hours—and I've found it to be a good way to use what I've learned," said Power. She is thinking of a career in teaching, and sees this as good experience.

The Mathematics department uses several graders to correct homework who have no teaching contact with the classes. Andy Varney '84, a mathematics major, is a grader, and said he enjoys it, but does it mostly for the money.

Teacher's assistants are also important to the computer center. James Krupp, Director of Academic Computing, outlined the basic duties of the assistants. "Many students have to use the computers for courses who have had minimal background in computers. The TA's are here afternoons and evenings to provide assistance to these students."

Overall, the teacher's assistant program seems to work well in the departments that use it. Most of the TA's are seniors who are majors in the department in which they are assisting, but there are many exceptions. For more information about how to become a teacher's assistant, see either the department chairman or Lorraine Fleck, Student Employment Coordinator.

Who is teaching whom?

By Alison McGhee

One of the educational options open to Middlebury students is a concentration in Teacher Education. In addition to several courses dealing with education and child psychology, one of the requirements of this concentration is a term spent student teaching, either at Middlebury Union High Shcool or one of the several elementary schools in the area.

Jeff Clarke '82, a student teacher at Middlebury Union High School, commented that student teaching provides an opportunity to realize personal strengths and weaknesses, saying "It offers a challenge to me as a person, in communication and getting along with others. You have to present yourself and your material well." Pat Mahoney '82, another student teacher at MUHS, concurred that "It (student teaching) tests a lot of things about you. Knowledge of the material you're teaching is essential, but you also have to know how to draw it out for the students."

When asked whether or not it was difficult to establish a good rapport with the students, Clarke replied "No, not at all. In the first place you're a different person from the master teacher; you're new and the students haven't had a chance to figure you out yet. Besides, in high school you're pretty close to the students' ages, which makes it easier." Mahoney commented that "Most of the students are very open to you; it's not so intimidating as it might sound." However, she added, "In the beginning it is somewhat scary--so much of you is on trial. The students are very curious about you, and are kind of testing you. It's difficulty to be on the other side' after being a student for so long."

Mahoney stated that one of the benefits of being a student teacher is becoming a real part of the town of Middlebury, instead of being known just in the role of a college student. She said, "It's one of the neatest things about the program. I feel so much more a part of the town. This just puts us right in the middle of all that goes on here." Beth Rockefeller '82, a student teacher at Cornwall Elementary School, added that "You get in touch with parents and teachers and children...you're a real part of the community, and it's neat."

In tandem with a master teacher, Rockefeller teaches a fifth-grade class of thirteen children at Cornwall. She stated that with such a small class and low student-teacher ratio, she and the master teacher are able to plan and carry out unusual activities with the class. For instance, she explained, "We went skiing at Breadloaf once a week. We also took the kids to Maine, and Montreal--we do the neatest things."

When asked if she felt cut off from the college during her teaching term, Rockefeller replied, "I feel like I have a job. I'm out of my room at 7:30 each morning, and not back until 4:00 or 5:00. Yes, I'm cut off, but it's my senior spring and I don't really mind. I've never been so tired, though--it's a very demanding job." Mahoney added that student teaching has made her appreciate her

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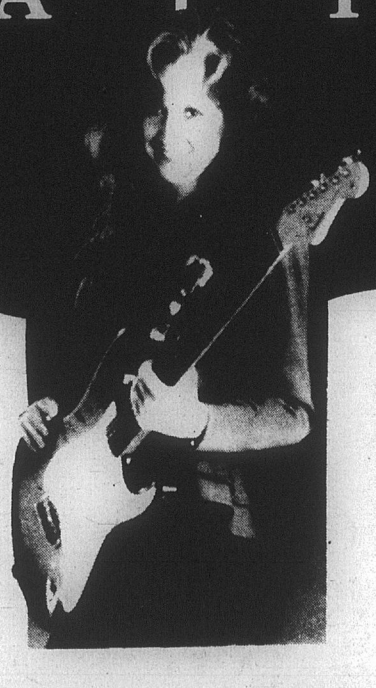
S.A. CONCERTS PRESENTS

BONNIE RAITT



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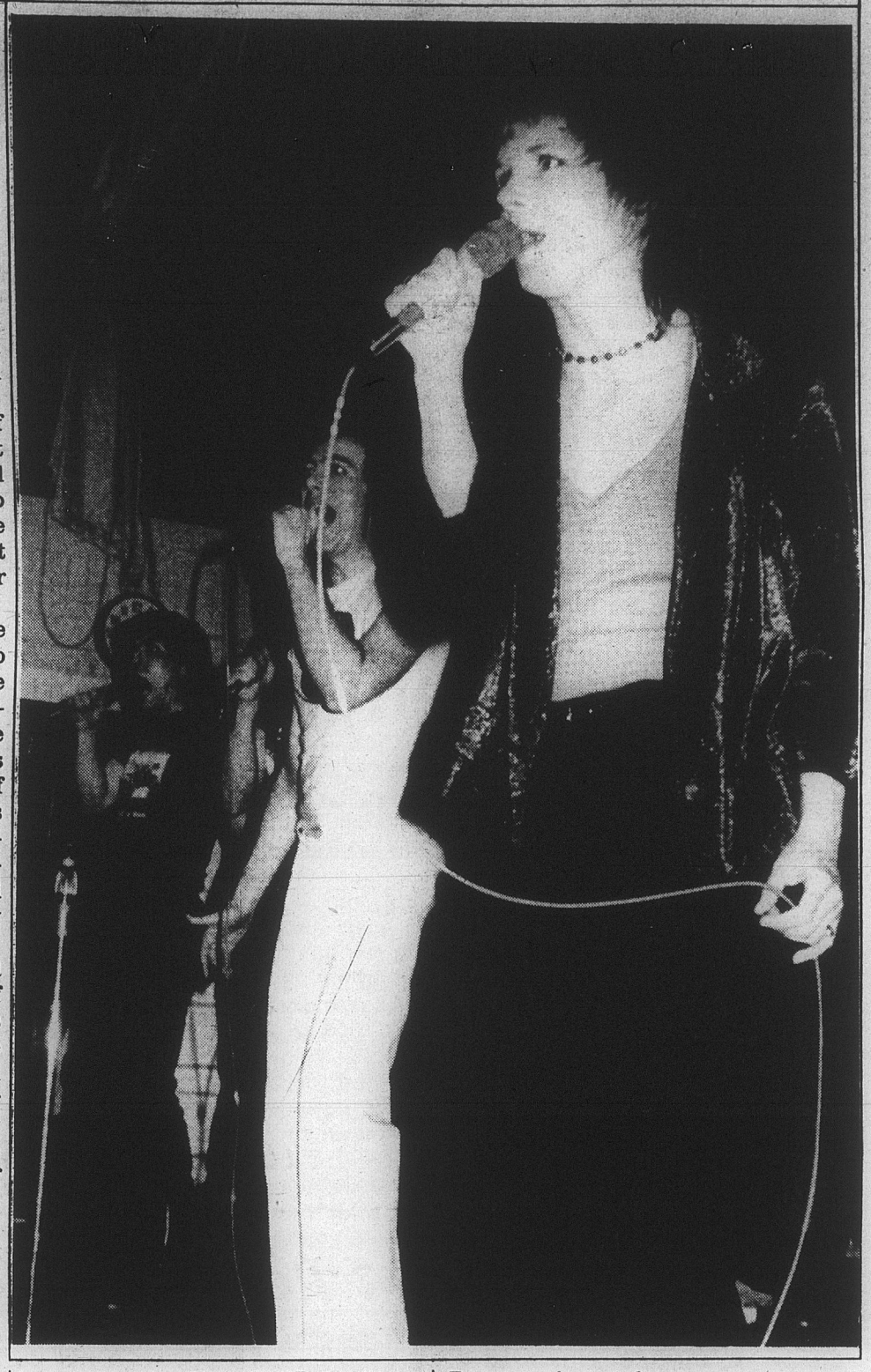


Photo by John Allen

By Leslie-Anne Gliedman

Last Saturday night two Boston New Wave bands (a vacuous term used for the sake of universal understanding), Mission of Burma and Human Sexual Response, played to a sold-out house of dancing, carefully-dressed, mainly enthusiastic students.

Mission of Burma started the show off at 9:30 P.M., and played a set of 13 songs, including "That's When I Reach For My Revolver" and "Academy Fight Song," two of their best known pieces. The band basically has a rough-cut visceral appeal, relying on clear strong drums, guitar and bass lines. As guitarist Roger Miller said, "Yeah, we're abrasive enough to bother people without an open mind."

But the crowd Saturday night in this wondrous haven of the liberally educated, seemed to enjoy the show with minds well opened. Was it the atmosphere? The music? The crowd? Or those illegal or intoxicating intakes? The place was literally jumping.

Mission of Burma's last song, one of their best, was a well-constructed but not too slick instrumental called "Mica." All in all Mission of Burma played a strong set of well crafted, straight-forward songs keeping the audience dancing from the first song to the last.

The band was basically pleased with the audience's response; however they were feeling "a bit out of it" after having played three nights in a row ending a one and a half month hiatus. The band did a cross-country tour last year and has done three smaller tours of the west coast. Maybe their popularity has not yet seeped inland. Mainly they play clubs in Boston and New York City. Now they are back out touring to promote their forthcoming album. The band has been playing together almost three years, last April Fool's day being their third anniversary.

So far Mission of Burma has one album out, and a single on Ace of Heart records. They just recorded a new album in January but are still working on the mix. Their new single, "Trem II", which was the fourth song they played Saturday, will be out in about three weeks. The B-side of the single will be a song called "Okay No Way" which Roger Miller described as almost hardcore (as in very tough punk).

Two of the members of Mission of Burma, Martin Swope, their "secret weapon" who takes care of the sound and the tapes, and Roger Miller also play in a band called Birdsongs of the Mesozoic. They will have an E.P. out in the fall. Miller will play both guitar and piano on the record.

Human Sexual Response, the more well known and established of the two bands, seemed to descend upon the stage en masse after Mission of Burma's sparse three-man stage presence. The seven member band is most unusual, with their front line of four vocalists. Their musical style is fast-paced pop. They do play fun, catchy tunes although at times the spontaneity seems a bit preplanned; and everyone seemed to enjoy them very much.

Human Sexual Response played two sets with 10 songs each. Some of the highlights were "Land of the Glass Pine Cones," a song written after one of the vocalists, Dini Lamont, decided to adorn a pine tree with empty beer bottles at a wedding at which they played. Other strong pieces were "Jackie Onassis," the theme song of many up-and-coming nubile socialites, and the final song in the first set "What does sex mean to me?"

The last song has an amusing story behind it. Larry Bangor (vocalist) and Dini Lamont walked into a department store where Betty Ford bought some boots for the trip to China. So before the boots were sent out Dini and Larry licked them all over. Larry and Dini now have the honor of claiming that they kissed the feet of the First Lady that paraded throughout China.

Human Sexual Response's second set began and ended with two immensely fun, but not particularly innovative cover versions of "Cool Jerk" and "Hang On Sloopy." Both songs had the audience bouncing, jumping and sweating with a stamina and speed our Phys. Ed. Department would be proud of.

There were a couple of particularly great things about the Humans beyond their giddy music and their friendly presence. One was the dancing in the front line of four vocalists. At one point they were all doing the monkey at a perfectly pitched go-go pace—it was an impressively run spectacle. Another was Larry Bangor's shirt in the first set. He wore a wonderfully Diana Ross-like shimmery blue shirt. Human Sexual Response's performance was enthusiastic and witty and went one step beyond the audience's already high expectations.

The band was not all that pleased with the performance. They said they felt that half the audience really got into it and the other half was just sort of there. Larry Bangor said he liked the audience but wished they had spread their encore applause throughout the show. In comparison to other concerts at Middlebury, the audience seemed very responsive but the band had played Harvard the night before and were probably still used to hometown applause. Also the band said the sound system and the lights were not up to par.

The show on Saturday night was Human Sexual Response's sixth to last show. The band will be breaking up after a final performance on April 21 at The Metro in Boston. They have been together five years and feel good about their music and each other; however, they feel it's time to call it an end. During the past five years they have put out two albums on Passport Records and have toured both the U.S. and England. Larry Bangor and the band's three musicians, Rich Gilbert (Guitar), Malcolm Travis (Drums) and Chris Maclachlan (Bass) are going to form a new band which is still unnamed at this time.

Mission of Burma and Human Sexual Response's performances were a welcome break from the usual mundane rock 'n roll that seems to find its way to Middlebury. Hopefully due to the large turnout and the audience's response we will be seeing more bands like these here in the future.

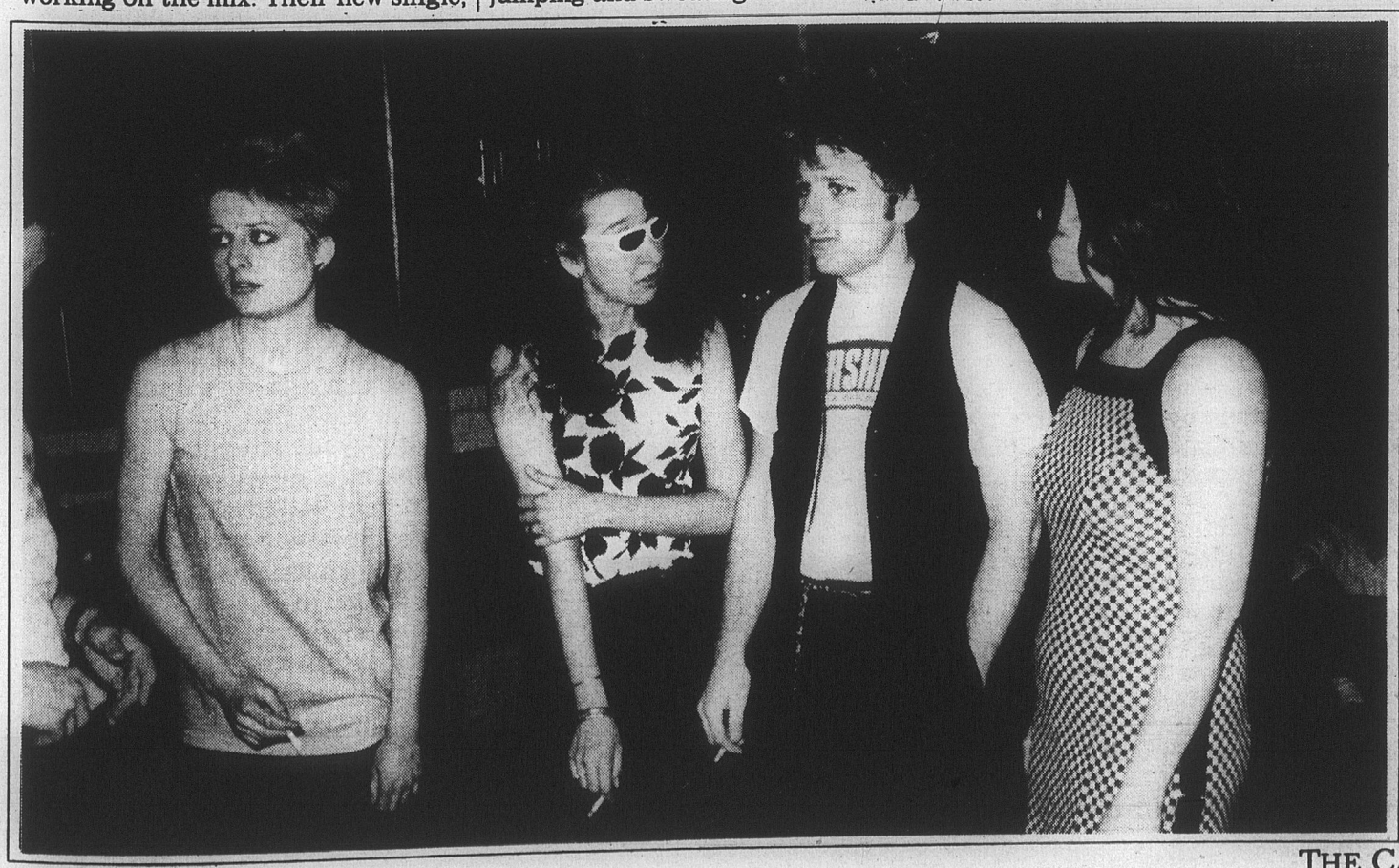


Photo by John Allen

'Prayer for Prayer'

By John Cahill

Robert Pack, Abernathy Professor of Literature and Director of the Breadloaf Writer's Conference, recently won the Mary Elinore Smith Poetry Prize for his work, "Prayer for Prayer." The poem, one of "a cycle of dramatic monologues" to be published sometime next year, appeared in the spring issue of The American Scholar, the quarterly magazine of Phi Beta Kappa.

Pack describes "Prayer for Prayer" and other poems in the group, as "projections away from myself." Unlike "Waking to My Name," a collection of poems Pack published in 1980 reflecting many autobiographical sentiments, the collection of poems to be published next year, entitled "Faces in a Single Tree," is not necessarily reflective of Pack's personality.

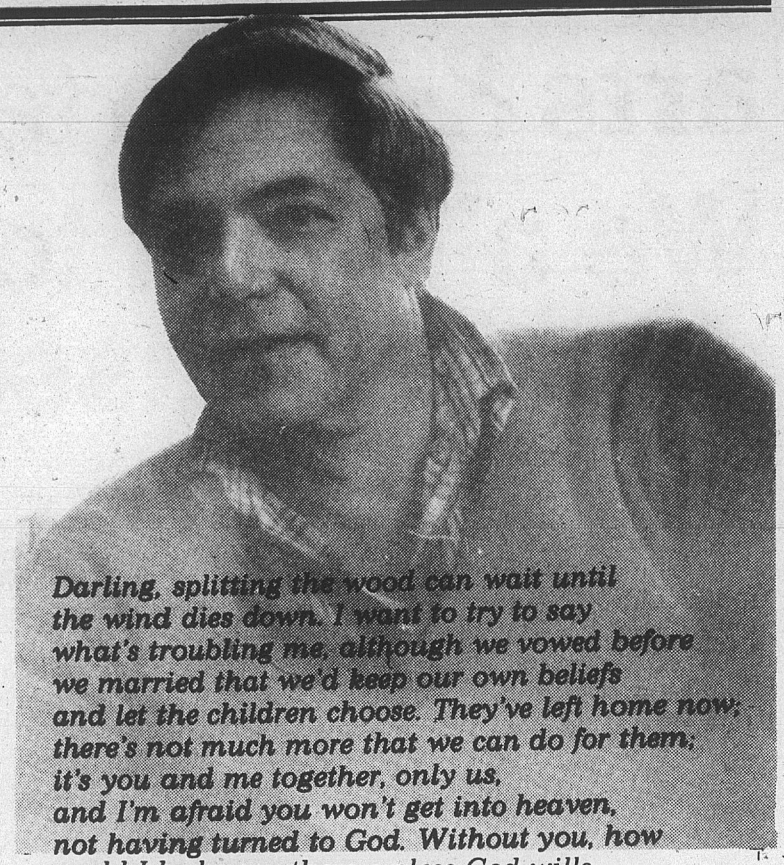
"I felt a need for greater distancing," he explained. "I needed to find myself in others, or maybe lose myself in others."

"Prayer for Prayer" is the last of the cycle of dramatic monologues which are connected by the central theme of human intimacy. Each poem is a monologue from one character directed at another. No two poems have the same characters however, although some may seem similar.

"The poems are related by imagery and often by theme," Pack said. "All the characters in the poems are variations of each other, just like leaves on a tree."

Each poem represents an intimate encounter between two of the four typical family members: father, mother, daughter, son—or between friends, lovers or others.

Pack has been working on "Prayer for Prayer" and the other poems to appear in "Faces in a Single Tree" for two years. This will be his ninth published collection of poems.



Darling, splitting the wood can wait until
the wind dies down. I want to try to say
what's troubling me, although we vowed before
we married that we'd keep our own beliefs
and let the children choose. They've left home now;
there's not much more that we can do for them;
it's you and me together, only us,
and I'm afraid you won't get into heaven,
not having turned to God. Without you, how
could I be happy there, unless God wills
that I forget this life? I don't want that!
The March sun hasn't thawed those icicles
gleaming along the edges of our roof;
perhaps this constant wind has numbed my faith.
I've never had to ask you this before,
but would you try to pray? Make up the words
if only for my sake; start thanking God
for daily things like breakfast oranges
heaped in the yellow bowl your mother painted—
a couple bathing in a waterfall—
our wedding gift of thirty years ago;
thank Him for your routine: feeding the birds
in winter, pruning apple trees in spring;
thank Him for splitting wood. You know I know
that even when you grumble, still it's work
you love. Nothing I do will feel complete
until I've given thanks for doing it,
so that I'm not alone:like thanking you
for thanking me when I prepare a meal
adds grace to grace. That's not a phrase you'd use;
you would prefer to hold some meanings back:
"Grace is not fattening, how can it hurt?"
but what we feel is not so far apart,
though maybe it's the very space God wants
to test us with? My mother used to say:
"You cannot cling to what you love with all
your strength; God made some special part of us
for letting go." I understood her when
our children left, and I can almost hear
the spaces where they were. Maybe sorrow
is allowed in heaven, so God won't have to
cancel human love by making us forget?
I won't forget, not willingly; one day
in paradise, watching the clouds, I'd think
of you standing beside the frozen stream,
eyeing the wood still to be split and stacked,
and I'd be back on earth—at least at heart.
God means for marriages to end with death,
but after that the Bible isn't clear.
Perhaps God's love begins where human love
completes itself, and yet I'll never tire
of the past we've shared. I know you'll promise me
you'll try to pray, and then you'll ask the Lord
to help me find the strength to give up prayer—
as if God would enjoy your joke; you'll swear:
"By yonder icicle, I'll love the world until
it does me in!" Thinking is the problem;
we can't escape the sorrow of an end
without an end, death going on and on.
Although you never speak of it, I know
your father died while he was splitting wood;
your mother's telling always starts the same:
"Some snow had fallen on his knitted hat . . . "
as if for her all time had stopped. Maybe
that is what heaven's like? She seems to smile,
but then the age lines darken her face.
Darling, I know you know something in me
approves your laughing at my need to pray.
By yonder icicle, what human love
allows, we have! But don't stand grinning with
that orange in your mouth as if you were
some sacrificial pig! Go split more wood
while I put dinner on; listen for God's
silences even as the wind blows through
the icicles and piles snow by our shed;
we may be in for quite a night of it.

Madrigals reminiscent

By Karen Poel

The sonorous voices of the Middlebury Madrigals took a relatively large audience back in time in the Grand Salon on Friday, April 9. Nine damsels in old-fashioned dress sang twenty melodies of the Renaissance in a well-balanced program. The songs ranged from melancholic to lively to humorous; the positive reaction of the audience demonstated the relative timelesness of these pieces' themes.

Singing "all things invite us how to delight us", the Madrigals began their Spring Concert with a melody by Thomas Morely entitled, "Sing we and Chant it". The ten songs which followed included themes of love, mirth, and the coming of spring.

"Sweet Kate"by Robert Jones consisted of a dialogue between a woman and a man who wants her back as his mistress; the words were archaic, but the meaning was clear nevertheless.

The song "Take, O Take Those Lips Away" was a more modern madrigal from Shakespeare's play "Measure for Measure"; slow, harmonious, and heavy, it provided a good contrast to the next piece, "Welcome Sweet Pleasure" by Thomas Weelkes which explained that "mirth prevents sorrow".

After a song entitled "Come, Sleep", Betsy Hickok, the director of the Madrigals said "Now that we've put you all to sleep, we'd like to wake you up with a toast". The melody which followed—"Good Health"— proposed— "Be carefree, gay, and full of cheer/Drink up you'll soon be feeling fine/ another toast dear comrades mine/and drink this cool refreshing wine"— and with this, the audience was offered cheese and wine during a brief intermission.

The second half of the performance continued to provide good entertainment. Hickok introduced the first song, "Nellie" by commenting "this melodoy was written by a lesser known Bach and you will soon know why". The piece proved to be a witty and light-hearted tune about whores and pimps. Aother humorous song by P.D.Q. Bach proclaimed that "loving is as easy a falling off a log". The rest of the melodies included some Hungarian folk songs, songs about love and more; all were performed well, with tight harmony and good interpetation.

After receiving a standing ovation, the Madrigals gave a short encore. "Men are such great lovers, or so they proclaim" they sang "women so full of grace and charm, how can we help but love."

The members of the Madrigals—Christina Bailar, Dina Braverman, Jenifer Campbell, Laura Cassidy, Betsy Hickok (director), Veronica Lozano, Kate Lucey, Lisa Miller, and Melissa Pineault—demonstrated that Renaissance songs can still be enjoyed by modern audiences. Although they have given a few performances this school-year, they need to attain a higher degree of visibility.

Vanacore's vision

By Andy Hardisty

Some pieces are woodcuts, others, etchings. The marble making up the centerpiece was discovered and recovered from remote areas of the College, and heavy enough to require architectural consultation to ensure it would not fall through the floor. This conglomeration of impressive efforts constituted Thomas Vanacore's one man art show, April 9 in the Johnson Gallery; it did not fail to impress and stimulate the crowd which gathered for the 8 P.M. showing.

As the flute and classical guitar of seniors Martha Cooke and Gannon Kashiwa set a background atmosphere, the crowd milled about, regarding works ranging from the simplicity of the brush and ink "Landscape Character" to the thought provoking etching "The world making up my mind."

"Landscape Character," described by one observer as "gestural and symbolic" managed, in a mere thirty-one strokes, to create a perfect impression of a countryside; and, while it is not particularly profound, the prototypes that cover the walls of Vanacore's room clearly show the thought and effort behind each stroke.

"The world making up my mind shows" Vanacore's ability to deal with, and mix, different types of art forms. A combination of two zinc plate etchings, "The world" also contains engraving and pen and ink, providing detail which the etchings lack. Vanacore does not, however, use etchings with the intention of facilitating reproduction. "I destroy the plates," he admits, "I use etchings only for their artistic value. I have no intention of reproducing an etching."

Vanacore also readily admits the religious elements of "The world" and much of his other work, taken generally from the Far East and Northern Europe. The marble centerpiece, for example, contains busts of St. John the Baptist to the right, St. Paul to the left, and a representation of Job, the victim of many tragedies in the Old Testament, in the center. All parts of the piece were made by Vanacore, including the sword and bell gracing the top, which he personally molded and hammered. While this piece may not be difficult to interpret, Vanacore welcomes any and all responses to his work, which he regards as "a non-specific language."

Stereotypes spelled backwards

A group of discouraged people commiserating in a dingy bar is a standard scenario in creative works. However, "'Live' Spelled Backwards," performed this past weekend in Hepburn Zoo, is hardly the typical lonely-hearts-club story it first appears to be.

What begins as a familiar account of five middle-aged persons suffering in collective estrangement, in a quiet pub in Anywheresville, Morocco, rapidly moves away from the realm of the mundane; the characters break through their stereotypic roles as a result of hallucinogenic drugs. This surprising twist is just one element of the very atypical plot development of "Live Spelled Backwards."

This brief drama is more of an analysis of the concept of role-playing itself, than a story about people. The forty-five minute performance barely permits one the opportunity to become acquainted with or convinced by the characters. Nevertheless, it presents an interesting and provoking treatment of age-old questions of self in a format challenging to the audience and actors as well.

Each of the characters in Jerome Lawrence's play is presented as a stereotype—there are no names, no variant personalities. Each performs a role which has been fitted to him by the external world.

As "The Richest Girl In The World," Andrea Wallenberger satisfies all our expectations of monied loneliness as she sighs with infinite boredome and mentally shuffles her wealth. Amy Kieger brings vitality and humor to her portrayal of "The Woman Who Knows Everything (Badly)" as her non-stop verbal deluge of trivia (the population of Miami, with and without the beach) and tasteless attire provoke much irritation in the bar room. It is clear that both characters are rather confined by the narrow roles they are expected to play.

The women are later joined by two men who are equally dissatisfied with the artificial labels which society has given them. Joe Sutherland, as "The Most Brilliant Playwright of Our Time," is a thoroughly melancholic figure—success and companionship have eluded him and the wit that observers applaud only burdens his peace of mind. The player most criminally restricted by society's perceptions of him, is portrayed by Craig Romero. As "The Most Evil Man in Washington Court House, Ohio," this mild-mannered Ken is mistakenly thought to be a child molester, and is therefore doomed to morose brooding.

At the other end of the spectrum of dissatisfaction is Frank, the bartender. Played by Andy Moulton, Frank's gripe is of an opposite nature—he bemoans the fact that he has no set identity, that he is always the syncophant, the chameleon, playing along with his patrons, but he is equally upset with his role in life. Plain and wishy-washy Frank, who regularly dishes out stale Pepsi-Cola and conventional one-liners is the "nobody" who seeks to shatter the false identities of his clients.

Director Jan Otto has skillfully handled this difficult treatment of identity-crisis. He has preserved a distance between each self and the role played so that the audience is aware of a lack of sincerety on the actors' part, and senses the awkward fusion between perception of self and public performance which is gradually ruptured as the play develops.

There is little interaction between cha. ıcters—each is lost in depressed revery and trapped by an ill-fitting role. Thankfully, Richard J. Reiner's performance as "The Best Hustler in Morrocco" brings humor to this heavy-duty scene. Quoting A.m. song-titles and rolling his eyes alluringly, this Don Juan makes a game out of the conventional pattern of propositions and romantic flattery.

"'Live' Spelled Backwards" takes aim at stereotyping. Photo by Cindy King

It is Frank's silver platter of Morrocan style entertainment and assortment of altering drugs which shatters the phony identities of his odd collection of patrons. But just as the audience is digesting this bizarre bent of course; just as it is accepting the fact that the austere rich girl is standing on a table and singing, the playwright is hanging from pipes and the Ohio businessman is vomiting in the back, another twist occurs. The drug induced confessions of insecurities and hang-ups are revealed to be mere sugar pills—part of the angry barender's plot to "undress" his client.

Frank's brief victory over these "types" is quickly reduced by the playwright who points out that the content of the pills does not really matter; "it's all in your mind." Thus like the paper diploma which gave the Wizard of Oz's scarecrow the ability to be intelligent, so has the suggestion of "altered states" afforded these people the opportunity to break out of the confines of their roles in life. "Live Spelled Backwards" concludes that the key to unlock the self is internal afterall.

Certainly an interesting and provocative piece, Lawrence's attempt to resolve the questions of who we really are is perhaps too grand a presumption for the capabilities of a one-act play in Hepburn Zoo. However, the play is admirably performed and leaves a lasting impression on the viewers.

Unity in diversity: 'An Evening of Song'

By John Canaday

After his impressive performance as the parking lot attendant in" Working" last fall, senior Phil Hamilton was asked to appear as a part of the Fifteen Fridays Lecture Series. On Tuesday, April 6, along with Gannon Kashiwa '82 on guitar, Chris Goodhue '83 on bass, Josh Lipton '82 playing keyboards and Jeff Dyke '82 on drums, Hamilton presented "An Evening of Song."

Introducing the group, Dale Cockrell, Assistant Professor of Music, talked for a few minutes about the schism that has developed in the past one hundred and fifty years between" classical" or academic, and "popular" styles of music. The people performing that night, he said, represented a mixture of musicians, some from each discipline; the point of their performance was to demonstrate the availability of all kinds of music to those who were willing to listen.

In fullfilling this end almost no concert could hope to be successful: the range and the diversity of contemporary music alone is far too great. What Phil Hamilton and his friends seemed to focus on was an attempt to present popular music as serious musical expression rather than, as Cockrell said, simply a variety of three chord progressions and childish lyrics. This was brought off quite successfully on the whole.

The concert began with two instrumental pieces featuring the "backup" band—actually, Hamilton repeatedly emphasized the role played by the other musicians, featuring one or all of them as soloists in every song and carefully playing down his own limelit spot.

When he did come on stage, however, after a faithful and engaging rendition of Pat Metheny's "Phase Dance," and continually thereafter when he was center stage, Hamilton played the audience very well. He was careful to elicit response instead of simply waiting for it; his selection of pieces was arranged so he could make use of his strongest talents as a singer, while providing the audience with a well balanced and varied program as well.

The selection of songs ranged from Metheny, to Stevie Wonder, to an original piece by Josh Lipton, to an interesting arrangement of "Summertime."

Hamilton varied his backup as well, from simple keyboards to the full band, with the addition of three background vocalists introduced as Carol, Greg and Veronica. The major trouble with the concert, however, was that with the exception of certain moments, notably the beginning of "Easy" by Al Jarreau early in the evening, and the two songs done with the keyboards alone, Hamilton's voice was almost constantly drowned out by the other instruments.

In a place like Mead Chapel it is difficult to fill the hall with music, especially when there is a good sized audience to absorb it, as there was that nig'ıt. Yet since the main feature of the evening was Hamilton's vocals I would have liked to have been able to hear more of them.

What could be heard was quite good, and the backup musicians were consistently excellent. The entire group was tight, well rehearsed , and they presented a very enjoyable "Evening of Song."

One of the greatest advantages of a small community like Middlebury is that it allows musicians of this caliber to meet, with a place to perform, and an audience. I would hope to see more evenings of this sort, and the audience's reaction would suggest that they agree. The group received a standing ovation. There was a reception in Coltrane Lounge afterwards and everyone was invited to talk with Hamilton and the members of the band.

A town poisoned by its past

Oh What a Paradise It Seems
By John Cheever
Alfred A. Knopf, 100 pp., $10.00

Reviewed by David Vetter

Your next-door neighbor shoots his dog with a rifle in the back yard; you pull off onto the shoulder of an interstate, where an infant lies sleeping in his bright blue carrier; the pond you skated on just two weeks before has become a dump for rubbish and toxic wastes—and through it all you are losing your mind to the steady tinkle of wind chimes on someone's back porch, not far away.

This is the town of Janice, in the vicinity of New York, which John Cheever has fashioned into this century's twilight to stand at the heart of his short novel, "Oh What A Paradise It Seems."

Janice has Beasley's Pond, which is quickly choking with the used-up and abandoned shells of products that have composed Janice and its counterparts throughout the country for years.

Lemuel Sears, who can remember the promise of dirigible travel and the sight of horizons "dominated by the beautiful and lachrymose wineglass elm tree," discovers the poisoning of the pond during a visit to his daughter. He resolves to end it. Cheever makes the fight to save the pond the nucleus of a series of ultimately interrelated events, involving Sears' desire for a woman named Renee, his alliance with an environmentalist named Chisolm, and Chisolm's unexpected alliance with the Logans, who live in Janice, and the Salazzos, who seem to be cashing in on the pond's destruction—the family that killed its dog to save money on food can suddenly afford wind chimes.

The hold this story has over its reader is due not so much to the events themselves as to the narrative voice. "I wish this story I'm telling began with the fragrance of mint growing along a stream bed where I'm lying, concealed with my rifle, waiting to assassinate a pretender who is expected to come here, fishing for trout . . . The smell of mint is very strong and I hear the music of the water. The pretender is a well-favored young man and thinks himself quite alone . . . . My rifle is loaded and I put it to my shoulder and take the location of his heart in my cross-sights. The smell of mint seriously challenges the rightness of this or any other murder . . . . Yes, I would much sooner be occupied with such matters than with the death of the Salazzos' old dog Buster, but at the time of which I'm writing the purity of the water was of inexorable interest—far more important than dynasties—and the Salazzos are linked to the purity of Beasley's Pond."

Cheever speaks from the point of view of someone looking back at things; he is an historian, but one who has been able to reach back and manipulate history to suit the telling. There are vague, uneasy flashes of a future which stand, like the passage above, unexplained against the events of the story. They cast a shadow of transience, of unreliability, over the facts of Janice and its pond from which not even the extensive chemical descriptions of the polluted water can wholly emerge. As Cheever himself advises in the first sentence, "This is a story to be read in bed in an old house on a rainy night."

"Oh What a Paradise It Seems" takes full advantage of the last word, "seems," and always denies its reader the comfort of an alliance with the narrator—the narrator could tell about much more important matters than this fight to save a little pure water. The reader must make the book's point himself, if such things really concern him. Cheever has constructed this tale in a way that merits more than one reading, but at ten cents a page there may be a few other books out there among the charcoal braziers and wind chimes that should be considered first.

One man's way out

Nobody's Angel
By Thomas McGuane
Random House, 227 pp., $6.95

Reviewed by Rick Tetzeli

Patrick Fitzpatrick comes home from driving Army tanks in Germany to the ranch in Montana. His suicidal sister is just getting out of a mental hospital, painting the curtains blue and burning the barn. His grandfather is trying to get a part in a non-existent movie about backwood hicks.

Into this already disquieting home front comes a fantasizing Texas oilman and his fantastic wife, who falls just hard enough for Patrick to make him serious about her. This is love in transit, sex and affection for passion's sake, but it's enough to teach Patrick the importance of having something to hold on to; especially when you're trying to fight off what Patrick calls "sadness-for-no-reason," the universal, senseless disease. Patrick learns how to fight, and at the end we're told he went off to Spain to live in his dream second floor apartment with his dream childhood girl.

"Nobody's Angel" is a fascinating character study, both in the writing and in the ideas that that writing helps to convey. Like its main character, the writing of "Nobody's Angel" is always in transition, always in motion, never dull.

The descriptions of characters are quick and to the point. "Deke Patwell, the editor of The Deadrock News, . . . had left graduate school with little but the habit of dressing in the ill-fitting 1950 seersucker that characterized his professors; but by the time he established himself in Deadrock, he decided that it was the place where the last stand of just folks would take place." Even if these descriptions seem somewhat too quick, the crisp pleasure one gets from the reading pulls the reader along. It takes some time for McGuane's people to move from pasteboard figures to full charcters, but they are worth the wait.

Because once the reader gets interested in the people of Deadrock, the narrative moves briskly and entertainingly towards its solid conclusion. Patrick Fitzpatrick has to work himself out of his difficult situation. "He loved his sister and grandfather and horses; he loved the place.But he couldn't help thinking that it was all edges and no middle. And as soon as he'd had that thought, he began to doubt it, too. He worked hard for the conclusions, then evaporated them with doubt. Worst of them all, though, was the one he called sadness-for-no-reason."

In an undefined place, with an undefined problem, how do you rebuild a solid life? Finding things to hang onto in a world without body, without tangible substance; that's what "Nobody's Angel" is about.

And Patrick finds one way out. His way may not be good for everyone, in fact McGuane suggests that it probably won't work for anyone other than Patrick Fitzpatrick, but the point is that he finds his own way out. McGuane wants individuals; you've got to face each particular event in the particular fashion demanded by the situation.

The people who lose in McGuane's world are the people who have a set response to everything; and they suffer when faced with Patrick's individuality. These people may hurt him, but he'll do a better job of surviving, and he'll have a much better time in the process.

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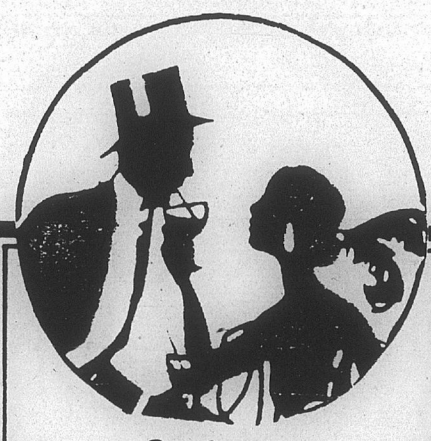

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XTC confuses the frivolous and the serious

English Settlement
By XTC
Virgin Records

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

XTC has always been a purveyor of antic ridden satire in music. Their songs, loosely following the new wave trend in composition, have relied on a sense of wit and charm in both construction and delivery. On their latest album, "English Settlement," they are still up to the same old tricks but they seem to gave grown a bit more serious in their outlook on the world.

However, although the lyrics to the songs do in fact seem to be more serious than before, the style of the music is not similarly affected. Lead singers Andy Partridge and Colin Moulding continue to test the limits of the vocal delivery, running up and down in pitch like enthusiastic opera singers.

The apparent mismatch of the lyric and musical styles seems to test the boundaries of what can be considered legitimate satire. Whereas the Clash delivers their songs of protest in raw and brutal form, XTC has always chosen to use a humourous edge in their presentation.

It is not the case that XTC cannot work to the other extreme; the song "Travels in Nihilon" on their previous album "Black Sea" showed that they were indeed capable of being aggressive. With "English Settlement," however, this aggression seems tamed beyond the demands of the material.

"Melt the Guns," as the title easily suggests, is one song which suffers from these confused intentions. While the lyrics are indeed anti-guns, the delivery is so inflected and tainted with silliness that one wonders whether the band is trying to make some kind of social statement or if they are in fact satirizing themselves.

In other words, are we to take these guys seriously or not? Lyrically the problem is simple to answer. With opening lines like "Programmes of violence as entertainment brings the disease into your room," it is obvious that the song is to be seriously regarded, at least in writing. On the album, however, the song becomes more like a protest song for fourth-graders, with a silly sing-song structure as its drivng motif.

At times even the lyrics reach this level of story-book philosophizing. "Jason and the Argonauts" is a clear example of this. "There may be no golden fleece but human riches I'll release," writes Andy Partridge in the chorus. The rhyming XTC relies on at points does indeed seem derived from Mother Goose instead of current protest material. With this level of intellect in doubt, it becomes easy to question the dedication of the band to their cause.

Musically, XTC is as inventive as they have ever been, ranging their influences from African ("It's Nearly Africa") to modern folk ("All of a Sudden it's too Late") atmospheres. Their own distinct style is injected into each influence so well that it nearly covers it up. The originality of the band's material never becomes a blaring issue. XTC is XTC; in the end there are no real comparisons.

"Senses Working Overtime," the current single from the album is typical XTC fare—a slightly humourous theme treated to the identifiable musical stunts so often pulled by the band. XTC is so inventive with these tricks that they become more than mere hooks; they become an intricate part of the song itself rather than serving merely as a bridge between one section and the next.

"English Settlement" may not be the best XTC album on the market today, but it is sure to satisfy the average XTC fan's palate. Progress is slow and perhaps misdirected, but not so far as to interfere with the playful atmosphere XTC has always striven to project.

On the whole, it seems best that the band should stand on one side or the other; it should make a clearer distinction between its "frivolous" and serious moments. In this way, much of the confusion concerning their latest offerings could be avoided, and the image of the band itself as it relates to modern music would become much stronger.

Synthesizer potential explored

Architecture and Morality
By Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark
Epic/Virgin/Dindisc Records

Reviewed by Hugh Coyle

It does seem sad that the synthesizer is probably going to become the cliche intrument of the eighties," says Andy McCluskey, who together with Paul Humphreys forms the popular English band, Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark. On 'OMD's latest the synthesizer steals the show as the most prominent feature of the music. Though both bands rely on the synthesizer as the foundation of their music, the approaches taken toward creating that music remain varied.

"Architecture and Morality," the third album from OMD, features several bright, melody-oriented tunes along with some rather dense, sound and texture-oriented pieces destined to be described as "spacey." Though the two styles represent two extremes, they fit well side by side on the album and reflect the underlying musical philosophy of the band. On the one hand OMD strives to remain faithful to its art and explores the various ranges offered by synthesizers; on the other hand they also wish to remain faithful to their audience and not leave them perplexed by an album of seemingly unstructured electronic noises.

OMD caught the ear of England earlier with their popular hit "Enola Gay." On "Architecture and Morality," the danceable, pop quality found in that song is not lost. The crisp melodies which run through such tracks as "Souvenir" and "Joan of Arc" are destined to make them appealing to the public (Both songs have already been releases as singles). The music is intelligent and direct, easy to follow and easy to listen to.

Meanwhile, between these titles, there lurks another face of the synthesizer. OMD maintains an intelligent attitude thoughout these pieces as well. Though material such as the title pieces is not bound to become a radio hit, it is strong enough to stand for itself on the album.

The listener hears another, equally intellectual side of the band in these tracks, and in this way McCluskey and Humphreys remain faithful to their chosen instrument. They do not force the synthesizer to remain in the background as another melodic riff; the instrument is allowed to stand in the forefront and assert its own virtues. The title track, "Architecture and Morality," becomes as exciting to listen to as the more conventional song "Souvenir," which is probably the finest song on the album.

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The College Store
Proctor Hall

Phoebe's offers nostalgic shopping pleasures

By Pam Morton

Middlebury "needed something different," said Phoebe Carlson, proprietor of the newly opened Phoebe's Antiques and Vintage Clothing at 71 Main Street. And indeed, where else can you find a brown velvet hat adorned with a stuffed green bird and life-sized pink rosebuds?

Instead of emanating the austere "don't touch" air often associated with an antique shop, Phoebe's is more like your grandparent's attic. The shop is small and carries primarily women's clothing. Carlson eventually plans to branch into more diverse merchandise with wicker lamps, beaded bags, and unique "fun items." A selection of men's clothing, which her husband collects, will also be added.

Even now the shop stocks items from the beautiful to the bizarre. Individual sun-catching chandelier crystals, an appliqued Egyptian wall hanging from the 1920's, bird cages, baskets and table croquet sets are indicative of the charming items available.

Prices range from $1 for a pair of Victorian baby booties to $200 for antique quilts in mint condition. Blouses and skirts from the 1940's sell for around $12, while dresses from this period average $16. Victorian whites are far more affordable here than in big-city boutiques. Even for those who don't wish to spend money, Phoebe's is still accessible. Browsing is encouraged; Carlson wants people to find it "an experience to come into the shop." There is no pressure to buy or to hurry along. A customer can inquire about the background of the bronze art deco cigarette dispenser in the shape of an elephant without feeling an obligation to buy it.

Owner Carlson, a Rhode Island School of Design graduate and painter, has always enjoyed collecting "beautiful things from the past." Her main sources are auctions, and the contacts she has developed over the years. It isn't easy, "you almost have to be obsessed with finding things," she said, and must "be able to spot beautiful things among the not-so-beautiful."

The idea of opening a shop had been in the back of her mind for some time when the former barbershop location became available and "it all fell together." Carlson expects to stock the store with items from her own collection (although she finds it hard to sell some favorites) and things received through her contacts. She hopes that people in the area will also bring in interesting items to be sold.

For the shopper who is weary of the mass production trendiness of downtown Middlebury, Phoebe's may provide an alternative. And if you're in the market for an ornate gold medallion hung with tiny daggers for that special someone . . .

Nothing could be finer ...

By Andy Wilson

The evening of March 26 was cool and partly cloudy as members of the College community packed up their gear to spend their vacations sailing, sunning, skiing, or studying. The Middlebury College Bike Club members distinguished themselves from the rest as they set out to spend the vacation bicycling in the sunny state of North Carolina.

Departure time was set for 7P.M. and a cheer arose as Our Fearless Leader pulled away from campus at 7:02 in a van that carried fifteen hearty bicyclists, 24 sleek bicycles, and trailed a rusted, rented U-Haul. After a drive of undetermined duration from Vermont, through New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia, we arrived in the quiet burg of Elizabeth City with its slow moving citizenry, fat American-made cars, and air pungent with the aroma of fried chicken.

Three carloads of bicyclists joined the main group in Elizabeth City and on Sunday we set off on the first leg of the journey, which took us back to Pettigrew State Park on the banks of Phelps lake. We camped on the grounds of an old plantation on a site that accomodated our eleven tents and the fires that we built to ward off the twenty degree night. Monday morning broke clear and cold but the sun quickly warmed the air so that the long day's ride across the barren lowlands left everyone in the group with their first dose of sunburn. A field in Swan Quarter was our camping spot for that night and the next morning we boarded the ferry that took us to Ocracoke, a town at the southern end of the Outer Bank.

With the wind behind us we made a rapid passage along the level road that is bordered for its entire length by sand dunes, scrub growth, litter, and occasional tourists. After a lunch on the hot wind-swept beach, a game of frisbee and another short ferry ride, we arrived at Frisco Woods Campsite. The evening was warm and beautiful and we enjoyed campside dinners and talk before going to sleep.

Cape Hatteras Light was the first stop for the following day, standing straight and strong despite rumors that it will soon be swept into the sea. The afternoon's ride took us through wildlife refuge territory with its swamps and interesting birds, and that evening we arrived at Manteo on Roanoke Island, where we camped among ducks and mobile homes.

April Fool's day began with a photo taking session with the director of Dare County Tourism and breakfast at a neighboring bakery. A duck that awakened one of the organizers of the trip determined the destination for that day's ride and we pulled into the Ocean Front Campground in Duck, N.C. at lunchtime. We spent the afternoon relaxing either on the beach, in the jacuzzi, or at the swimming pool.

The management allowed us a final night party in the main building at which we enjoyed good food, good spirits, and great group interaction. Many members of the group spent the night under the stars dreaming of fire-side massages, fried chicken and the perfect tan. Friday was horribly windy and scenically dull (except for the sunbathing turtles) and we arrived back at Elizabeth City early enough to load the gear, talk to a reporter, and leave before sunset.

The ride back went quickly and suddenly we found ourselves shivering at Middlebury, staring listlessly about at the cold granite facades and the muddy brown lawns. So ended the great journey that turned a group of 28 acquaintances into the best of friends.

Teaching

continued from page 13

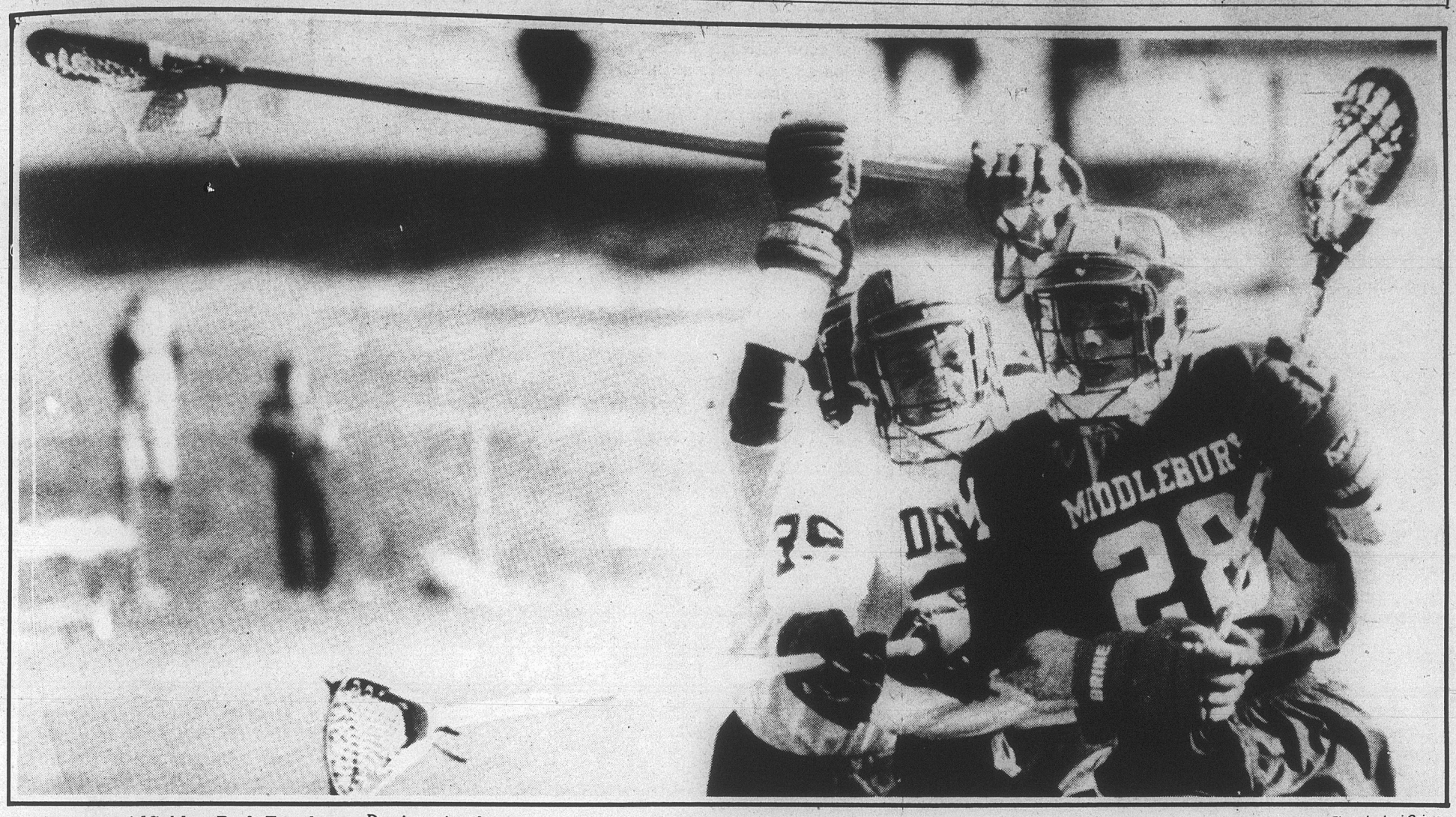
friends at Middlebury much more, because she sees them so much less frequently.

Clarke explained that student teaching becomes a routine, which makes it easier than studying in some ways, because "You always know exactly what you have to do. You definitely put your hours in--from 8:30 to 3:00, then at least two hours of work at night on top of that, marking papers and making lesson plans." He also commented that "The better your teaching is going to be, the more time you must put into preparation."

The student teachers are given more and more responsiblity as the term progresses. Mahoney commented that "We're pretty independent right now. You're given a lot of responsiblity, but it starts slowly--at first I had one class, now I have three. The master teachers are really helpful; they're always there to give advice." Clarke added that the student teachers are definitely a boon to the high school faculty, because "They (student teachers) bring in original ideas and methods--they have new ways to present the material."

Rockefeller stated that the term has made her realize more of her personal goals about teaching. She plans to teach in the Peace Corps this fall, and adds that "I now see there's a lot to be done with classroom teachieng--there's some things I'm not satisfied with."

Clarke stated that student teaching is an extremely worthwhile experience, explaining, "It's a really nice switch from studying. You have a real sense of accomplishment, in a more immediate way. You know right away whether or not your lesson has succeeded or failed, and you have a chance the next day to remedy it."



Freshman midfielder Rod Fox keeps Denison in check.

Photo by Lori Geiger

Hennesey paces Panther's Spring trip

By Donald D. MacKenzie

While the majority of the campus was basking in balmy Bermuda, the men's varsity lacrosse team hit the fields of New England for its annual Spring trip, coming away with three impressive wins and one loss. Currently ranked ninth in Division II nationally and sixth in New England, the Panthers are considered the top team in their league, which includes Bowdoin, ranked seventh in New England; Williams, eleventh; and Trinity, thirteenth.

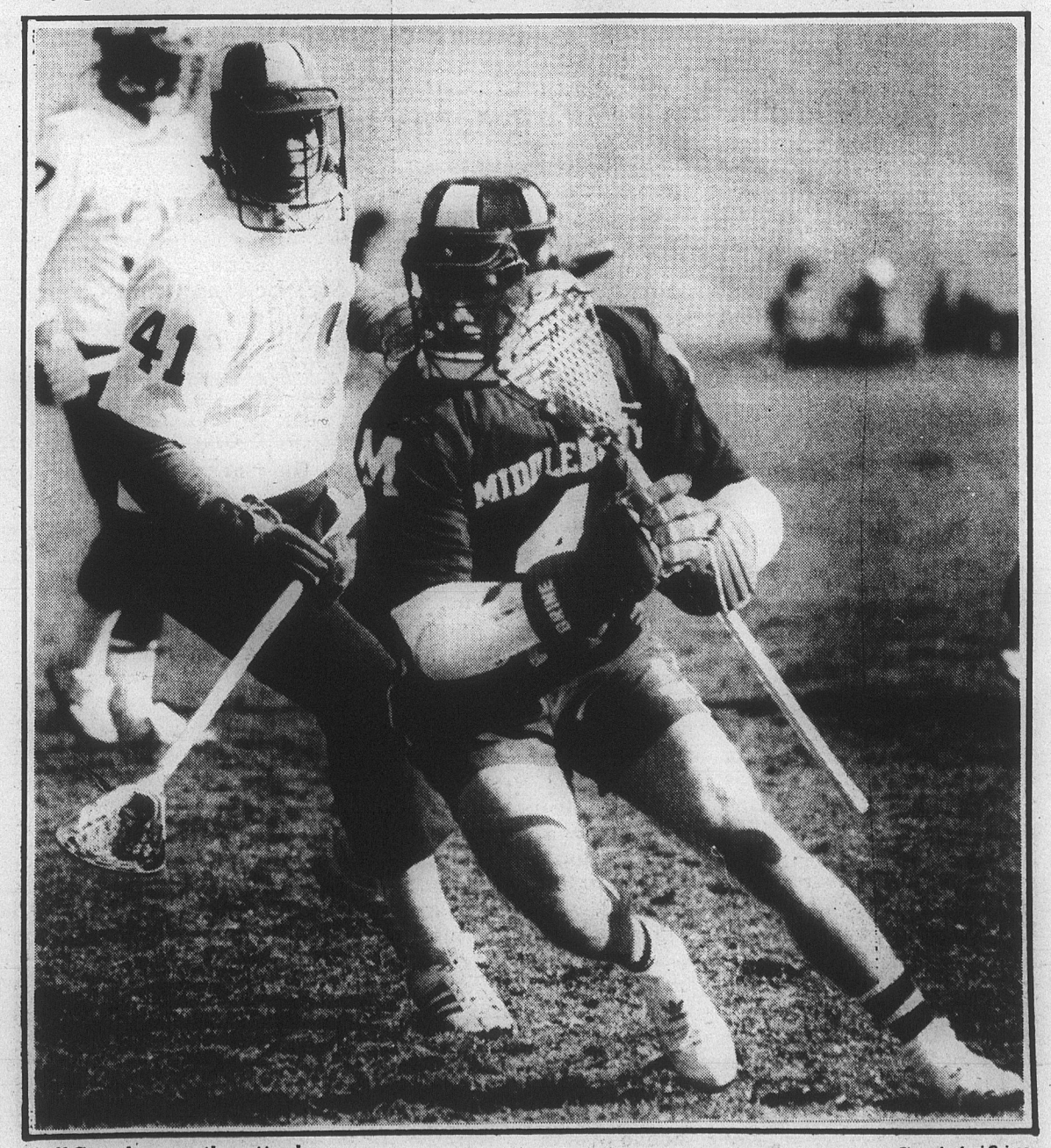
Middlebury's "Southern swing" began less than optimistically with a 12-9 loss to Denison, March 28, at Byram Hills High School in Armonk, New York. Trailing the entire game, the Panthers gave 100 percent, but were obviously rusty in their season opener and only their second time playing with grass under foot. Denison, ranked seventh in the country in Division II and playing in their fourth contest, showed superior skill in controlling play in all areas of the field. However, they could not control the Panthers top scorer of a year ago, Jeff Thomsen '84, who contributed four goals and one assist. His two goals in the final minute brought the Panthers close and made the 12-9 contest seem tighter than it was.

Tuesday, March 30, the Panthers blew out Babson 25-7 with a total team effort. The game was close until midway through the second period, when Middlebury took control. Freshman sensation Dave Hennesey banged home five goals and five assists to lead all scorers. Thomsen continued his superb play, adding two goals and six assists, while Peter Ulrich '83 netted three goals to help pace the balanced scoring attack.

Sufficiently warmed up by Denison and Babson, the laxmen met Trinity in Hartford, April 1, looking for a repeat of last year's 26-7 blowout. However, the Bantams caught the Panthers napping. Stricking first with two quick scores, the host squad led 3-1 before the Blue awoke. Middlebury, led by the fine play at mid-field of seniors Mike Heffernan and Beau Coash, erupted for ten unanswered goals and an 11-3 halftime bulge. Trinity fought back to within four goals near the end of the third quarter, but the Panthers turned it on to win going away 17-9. Hennesey again turned in a stellar performance, scoring six goals and one assist. Jeff Scanlon '83 also had a fine game, with four goals and two assists, while Thomsen had three tallies and helped on two.

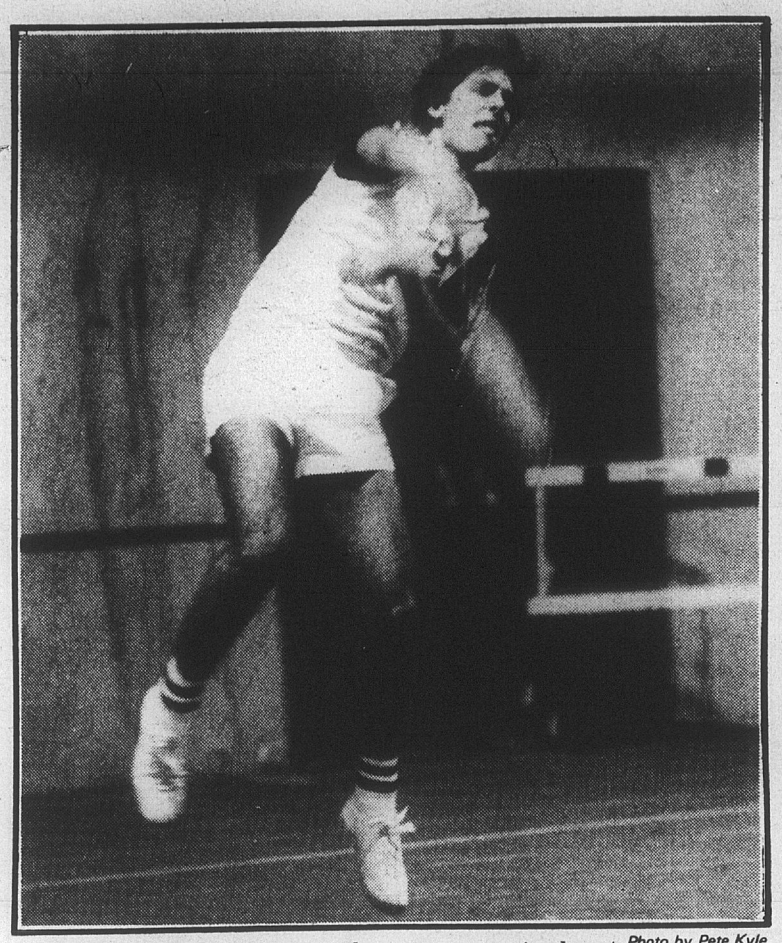
The Panthers ended their trip rather anti-climatically with an 11-5 victory over Wesleyan, April 3. Middlebury was hampered by a number of injuries suffered in the hard-hitting Trinity game and both teams had difficulty with a rain drenched field that would have been better suited for rugby. Hennesey again performed brillliantly, scoring four goals and assisting on two. In total, seven men scored and six assisted, representing an excellent overall effort considering the conditions.

Since the spring trip, the Panthers have been forced to return to Fletcher Field House, unable to build on the week of excellent outdoor play, or develop the tremendous latent ability this team has. "The inside isn't doing us any good," Coach Grube said. "Even though we're doing fine, we are no where near our potential. What we need is good weather and to play." Weather permitting the Panthers faced Dartmouth in the home opener on Wednesday. Tomorrow, they will host Amherst at 2 P.M., then travel to U.N.H. on Sunday. Dartmouth and UNH are both top Division I teams, and undoubtably will challenge the Panthers.



Jeff Scanlon on the attack.

Photo by Lori Geiger



Andy Cherna serves one up during loss to Amherst. Photo by Pete Kyle

Netmen off to slow start

By Dan Pryor

Although the Middlebury men's tennis team opened its season with two discouraging losses, both were at the hands of extremely strong opponents and the Panthers can be proud of their efforts.

Travelling to Williams, April 7, Middlebury realized that its chances for victory were slim. Williams is a Division III powerhouse, ranked 14th nationally and second in New England. The Purple Cows also boast the top two players in New England. Although the Panthers were shut out, they played admirably, with both Captain Fain Hackney '83 and George "Lefty" Valentine '82 taking their opponents to three set matches. Another spectacular match was between the two top doubles teams. Hackney and Tom Donner '82, playing number one for Middlebury, dropped a very close match to the premier doubles team in New England Division III. As Coach Mickey Heinecken stated, "Williams was closer than the score indicated, and it was just their experience that had them winning the key points."

After the Williams match, the Panthers hosted Amherst, April 8, and suffered a close defeat. Hackney, playing number one, won an easy match 6-2, 6-1, to give Middlebury an initial lead.As he commented on his play: "I think it really helped to have played yesterday at Williams. Having lost a match that I shouldn't have gave me some extra motivation today." The Panther's number two player, Dave Busby '82, played superbly and came from behind in both sets to win 7-5, 7-6. Unfortunately, Middlebury's next four players, Ed Schaeffer '83, Donner, Andy Chernor '83, and Valentine lost close matches to give the Lord Jeffs a 4-2 lead after the singles. That left Middlebury in the predicament of having to sweep the three doubles matches for a victory. The Panther's hopes were finally crushed when Amherst captured the number three doubles by defeating Schaefer and Dave Collins '83, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4. Having secured the victory, Amherst defaulted the final two matches so they could depart earlier.

Although the losses were upsetting, Heinecken was proud of his team's efforts. He commented, "Despite the record, we are off to a good start. It is just too bad that we had two of our toughest matches at the outset." The Panthers hosted Siena on April 14, and will travel tomorrow to play a powerful Albany State team.

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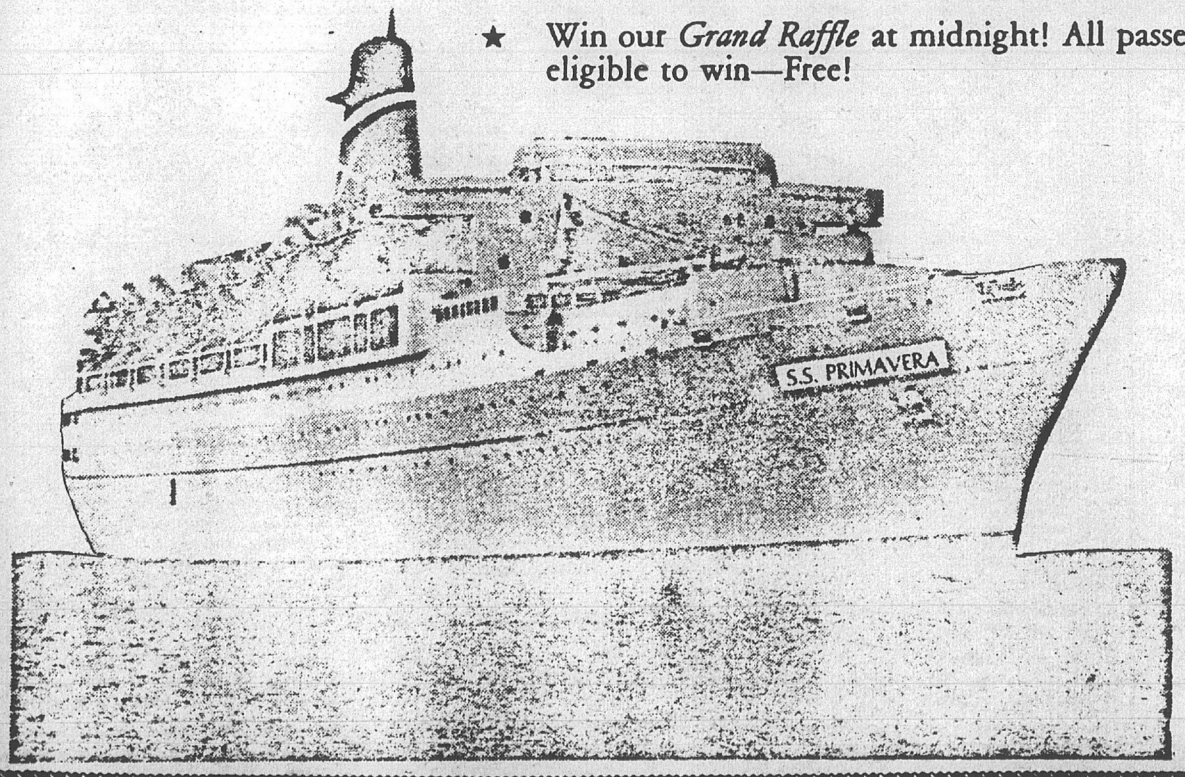

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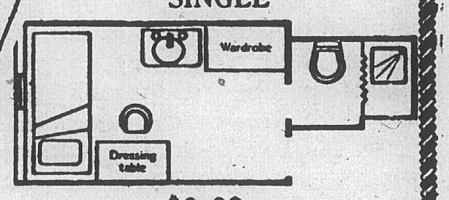

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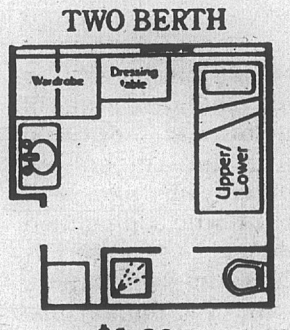

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Utterly unconventional

By Alison McGhee

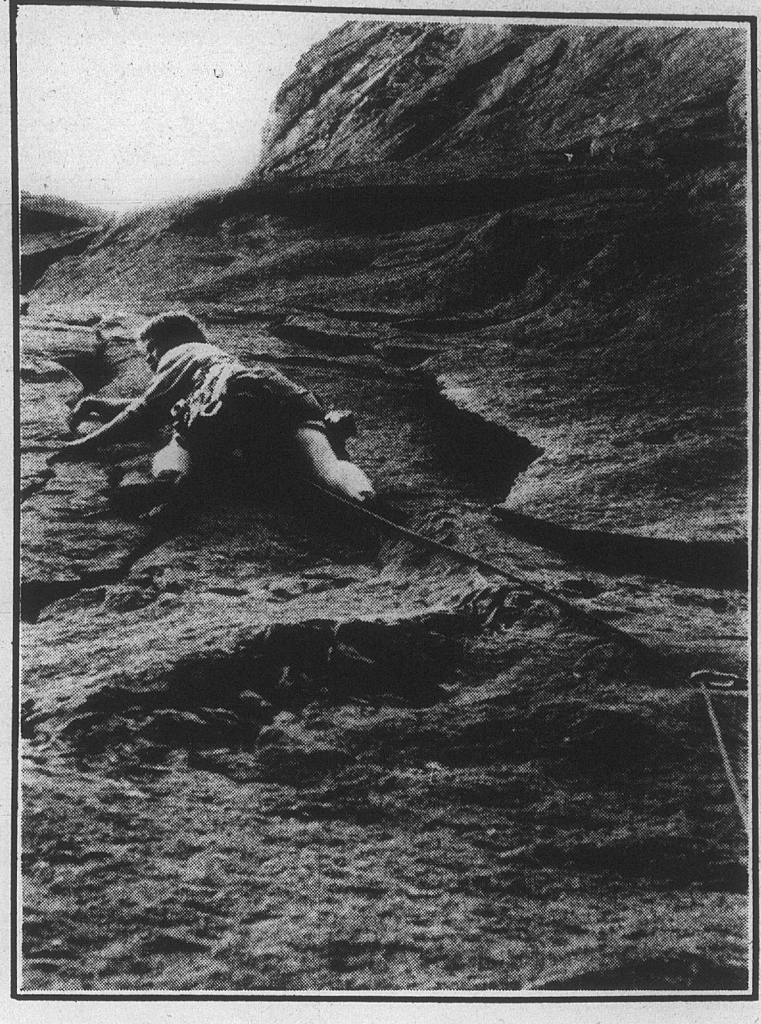
Spring has hit Middlebury, and with its arrival people emerge from hibernation. As the snow melts, some of the more daring turn to unconventional sports such as rock-climbing, sky diving, and cliff diving.

Cliff diving is a sport which Steve Kiernan '82 describes as "pure exhiliration." He is an old hand at diving off the cliffs at "the Quarry," located about fifteen miles away from the Middlebury campus. Kiernan started diving at age fourteen off the cliffs at Lake Placid. He estimated the height of the quarry cliffs at about forty-five to fifty feet, saying "It's funny — people always give higher estimates; some go as high as seventy feet. But actually the cliffs are about forty-five feet high."

When asked about the danger of cliff diving, Kiernan replied, "That's the whole excitement of it — the best thing involved is the risk. I hurt myself once at a quarry in Connecticutt; there's always the risk to consider."

He continued, "The greatest moment is the one right before you step off — you've got to have faith in yourself." Asked about the feeling of descent after the leap, he replied,"Most of the time you're not even aware of it. It's almost secondary to the feeling of getting psyched to do it."

Kiernan concluded that cliff-diving is "...almost as much fun as coaching women's rugby!"



Greg Murphy '82 has been rock climbing since his senior year in high school. He learned how to climb at Cathedral Ledge in New Hampshire, and now climbs at the Cascades, the Shawangunks, and available buildings around the campus and town. He says of the sport, "I really enjoy it. It's a demanding outdoor sport."

Admittedly, rock climbing is a dangerous sport, but Murphy commented, "I suppose it is, but I've never really thought about it. When you're leading,(taking the lead in a climb) it's not something you should really think about." Falling is something which occasionally happens during a climb, but Murphy explains, "When you fall you fall — I've never really been hurt."

Rock climbing equipment includes ropes, caribiners, stoppers, and sit-harnesses. There are different ways to approach a climb and "soloing" is climbing by oneself instead of in a line of climbers. Murphy commented, "Soloing is difficult, but when you're leading you tend to do things which are harder than you're capable of doing."

Sky diving is another unconventional sport which in recent years has gained steadily in popularity. Brett Summers '82 has been sky diving since his sophomore year at Middlebury. He commented, "It's one of those things I always wanted to do. I had the opportunity here at Middlebury, when a bunch of us from the second floor Milliken drove down to Albany where we trained ad then jumped."

Summers became an immediate fan of the sport. "After my first jump I got my feet on the ground and went up again in the very next plane," he explained. Through the auspices of Mountain Club, Summers and other formed a Sky Diving Club. In the two years since its formation, Summers has taken about one-hundred and fifty Middlebury students down to Albany where they have trained and jumped. He said that there has been a great deal of interest generated in the sport among Middlbeury students.

Summers stated that "It is the most incredible natural high you'll ever experience. People have tried to describe it before, but you really can't. Your feet are out the plane at 3,000 feet, the wind is roaring, the engines are roaring, and the man behind you says "Go!" Directly after jumping, the sky divers plummet toward earth at approxiamtely ninety miles an hour, and Sumemrs added, "As soon as your chute opens, it's dead silence. You can scream and yell and there's no one to hear anything you say."

When asked about the seemingly obvious dangers of sky diving, Summers explained that the impact felt upon landing is "Equivalent to jumping off a four-foot high table." He added,"Sky diving is the safest thing in the world — it can be dangerous, of course, but only whenyou're advanced enough to be using sophisticated, dangerous equipment. We use army reserve parachutes which are very safe."

But, he concluded, "The thought that it could be dangerous makes it exciting. There's nothing like it!"

All the fans of these unconventional sports seem to share the same sentiment—it's the risk involved that makes it fun.

Voting

continued from page 7

Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

In May 1981, the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary began to hold hearings on the Act's extension.

The Act as extended by the Committee and passed by the House of Representatives in October (by a vote of 389 to 24) dealt with the "special provisions." H.R. 3112 continued the regulations requiring that areas under the jurisdiction of the Act receive permission from Washington ("pre-clearance") for any changes to be made in voting procedures. For a state or county to "bailout," it would have to prove ten years of non-discrimination in voter registration. H.R. 3112 also extends single language minority protection through to August, 1992. Among the new requirements for "bailout" was proof of increased minority participation in politics.

The most difficult issue in the Voting Rights question relates to the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Mobile vs. Bolden decision of 1980. The ruling held that plaintiffs suing on the basis of voting discrimination had to prove that the particular state or county had discriminated by "intent." The House's extension of the Voting Rights Act goes beyond this Court ruling, adding that discrimination in "result" has to be proven.

After a long delay in expressing a firm stand on the Act's special provisions, the Reagan Administration came out against this "result" clause via Attorney General William French Smith's charge that it will lead to "a quota system for electoral politics."

Other opponents of the Act's extension claim that the Act has long since accomplished its purpose. After all, registration of black voters in the South rose from 29 percent to 50 percent. The number of black officials in the South has risen from 100 in 1965 to close to 2,000 last year. W. Henson Moore, Representative from Louisiana, complained about direct Federal intervention: "We want to be treated like everyone else!"

Supporters of the Voting Rights Act applied intense pressure on the House for the passage of the Act last year. All manner of civil rights organizations worked together to promote the Act. In their view, Federal controls continue to be needed to protect citizens' rights to vote. Henry Hyde, Representative from Illinois, noted, "I listened to witness after witness testify that voting rights violations are as flagrant as they were 16 years ago."

According to Ben Scotch, an office staffer of Senator Leahy, the Act will certainly be extended. "There's no question in the world the Senate will pass it. The question is in what form the Senate will pass it; will it be stronger or weaker?" All indications seem to show that this question will only be answered after long and difficult debate.

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K&B: You two are too much, I mean it, go on, get out of here, graduate or something. -S

SL: Daiquiris in the raw and squirrel food this weekend? No sun and sand, but you can't have everything! JA

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Two Donnay "Borg Pio" tennis rackets (45/8). Used only one spring. $25 each. Contact David Buzby, Box 2181, 388-3300.

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Help: I need someone to play platform tennis with. Good or bad, male or female. Mike, Box 3290.

Class of '83 — WANTED. Person to represent Fire & Ice on campus. Posters etc. Restaurant experience/knowledge of food and wines helpful. Call Dale, 388-7166.

Cork of the week is for Alex Robinson Midd '65. He sent me two boxes full from Cape Town, South Africa. Send CORKS to Box 3678, please.

Roommates for top floor of Old Mill for June 1 to August 31. Rent is $150 per month and down depending on numbers. Contact Chris at Box C-4118 if interested.

Looking for a summer job? We need a few good people for work from May-Sept in So. Woodstock, Vt. Outdoor work, flexible hours, good pay. Housing available. Call John Lancaster, 8-9326 or see me at Chi Psi.

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Habit hard to kick, butt worth it

By Sheila Creamer

"Self-trust is the first secret of success"—**Emerson.**

"The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it."—**Epicurus.**

Both quotations from great men about how to live can be applied to the act of quitting smoking. Both self-trust and glory are included in The Five Day Plan to Stop Smoking, soon to be offered here at Middlebury. "Your energy level will be up and your mind will be clearer for not smoking," said Ron Mills, who will conduct the seminar.

In 1980 53 million Americans 17 years and older, spent $19.2 billion to smoke. "These are the people we aim at," says Mills.

There are two parts to smoking; the nicotine addiction and the habit. "What you eat really affects whether you want a cigarette," says Mills. The Five Day Plan to Stop Smoking first inmcludes a controlled diet to flush the body of its nicotine addiction in two to three days. Then using group therapy and the buddy system as well as some literature "the plan" helps participants break the habit. The diet includes plenty of fruit juices, fresh fruit and lots of water.

"Most people smoke by association," said Mills, who encourages his pupils to break those connections. Don't linger after meals; avoid the armchair you sit in to watch TV and have a smoke, and try not to get into stressful situations for a while—these are a few of his suggestions.

Mills encourages people who are quitting not to worry about gaining a few pounds and said one can gain 90 pounds with fewer bad effects on the heart than smoking has.

The program was developed by Dr. Wayne McFarlan and Reverand Elder Falkenberg in 1962 and has enjoyed an 85-90 percent success rate.

The seminar at Middlebury will be held April 25-29 from 7:30-9 P.M. each evening in Chateau Room A. It is sponsored by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

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Story——

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Cindy. "It's a new cable network that only shows 'General Hospital' reruns, 24 hours a day. Jan watched it for 72 straight hours, and the strain on her eyes made her go blind."

All of this was becoming unbearable for me. Was there no sanity left in this home? My last hopes rested on Bobby, the youngest son in the family.

My hopes were crushed as soon as I entered Bobby's room. He was seated at a desk with an IBM Junior Executive 9000X home computer in front of him. It was attached to a 19 inch color screen. Scattered on the desktop were a number of floppy disks, instruction manuals, and silicone computor chips.

"Hey Bobby, what's up?" I stammered. I wasn't sure I wanted to know.

"Not much. I'm designing an Earth station dish antenna for the backyard so we can pick up live coverage of the nude midget-alligator wrestling matches in Rumania. I'm getting bored with the American cable TV stations. We only get 312 channels, and I've seen all the reruns."

Too much. I stamped out of his room and downstairs to the kitchen to have a few words with Mrs. Brady. She was using her combination microwave oven-TV to cook dinner and watch the "Donahue Review," a half-hour talk show that featured weekly highlights from the "Phil Donahue Show," along with guest appearances by people who were friends and neighbors of Phil's.

"Mrs. Brady," I demanded. "Don't you think your kids watch too much television?"

"Well they used to, Rob," she sighed. Then her face brightened. "But last week Mr. Brady and I put a limit on their viewing hours: 16 hours a day on weekends and 12 hours on weekdays."

"Wonderful," I muttered sarcastically. "I'd better get going, Mrs. Brady." I didn't want to hang around these tubeheads any longer.

"Won't you stay for dinner?" asked Mrs. Brady, who still hadn't looked up from the program she was watching.

"I don't know Mrs. Brady. What's cooking?"

"I'm making the kids their favorite meal tonight, TV dinners."

"No thanks," I mumbled. I should have known.